INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm, partly cloudy. Temp. 21-63 (65-76). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 17-63 (63-73). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-57 (57-64). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 11-57 (52-64). HANNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 21-73 (70-76). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 73-89 (23-32). Yesterday's temp. 99-71 (32-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	7/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	120 Lire	Turkey	4.05 T.L.
Israel	1.21 I.£	U.S. Military	50.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.



Associated Press.

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE—The owner of the small Paris house refuses to make way for the owners of the big house. A question of money the courts will decide. Meanwhile someone is without a living room.

U.S. Billet Destroyed By Rocket

3 Dead, 37 Hurt At Da Nang Base

SAIGON, July 5 (AP).—Viet Cong rockets crashed into a U.S. Air Force barracks area called "Gunfighter Village" on the big Da Nang Air Base last night, killing three Americans and wounding 37 while they slept. Two men reportedly were missing.

Military sources said most of the casualties were caused by a lone 100-pound missile that destroyed one barracks. Several other barracks were damaged.

The U.S. casualties were the heaviest from a rocket or mortar attack since last May 21 when a similar Soviet-built rocket ripped through a bunker crowded with GIs at Firebase Charlie-2 along the Demilitarized Zone. Twenty-nine U.S. troops were killed and 33 were wounded.

The U.S. Command said that fewer than ten rockets hit the base last night.

Many Not in Barracks

The barracks were occupied by enlisted men, most of them maintenance and flight-line workers.

Military officials said the casualty toll might have been worse. Many of the men were not in the barracks when the rockets fell. Some were en route home from a movie and others who had just finished the midnight shift were eating in a mess hall.

A command spokesman, Maj. Charles Johnson, said it was the 13th time this year that the air base had been shelled. There also have been several other rocket attacks inside the city itself, South Vietnam's second largest after Saigon.

The defense of Da Nang, which has a population of more than 400,000, has been weakened by the withdrawal of all U.S. Marines from the region.

The command also reported that two U.S. helicopters were shot down within a mile of each other yesterday morning on the western slopes of the A Shau Valley, 55 miles west of Da Nang and three miles from the border of Laos. Two crewmen were wounded in the two crashes.

An OH-6 light observation helicopter checking on opposing troop movements was shot down first. About an hour later, a Cobra gunship supporting the H-60 rescue operations was hit and crashed.



United Press International.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY—French President Georges Pompidou, finger raised, conducting children's choir yesterday in Mainz, West Germany, as they serenaded him on his 60th birthday. Chancellor Willy Brandt is beside him.

Pompidou, Brandt in EEC Talk

Agree It Must Not Add U.S. Barriers

BONN, July 5 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed today that an enlarged European Economic Community must not erect new tariff barriers against the United States.

West German government spokesman Konrad Ahlers told a news conference that accord on this point emerged in the first of two days of talks between the two leaders. The talks took place during a five-hour cruise on a riverboat down the Rhine from Mainz to Coblenz.

"President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt were united in agreeing that no new tariff barriers against the United States must be erected by an enlarged European community," Mr. Ahlers said.

Defense Question

On the question of U.S. participation in European defense, Mr. Ahlers quoted Mr. Pompidou as saying: "We have identical interests, but different positions."

Mr. Ahlers said both leaders agreed that a U.S. military presence in Europe was "indispensable." But he said the French president added: "In the long term, Europe must not remain totally dependent on the United States."

These questions were discussed within the framework of a review of prospects for the Common Market structure after Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark have joined.

Mr. Ahlers said Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt expressed the hope that the British House of Commons would approve British entry into the EEC. He said the French president said he was convinced that "Britain will stick by the political finality of the European community."

Pompidou's 60th Birthday

It was the first meeting of the two statesmen since last month's meeting of Common Market ministers in Brussels, which cleared the way for eventual British membership. It also happened to be Mr. Pompidou's 60th birthday.

"For the start of our talks, you have chosen the incomparable setting of the river along whose banks our interests clashed for such a long time," Mr. Pompidou noted in a speech over lunch as the 300-foot-long, four-decker riverboat Lorelei cruised past vineyards and ruined castles.

Mr. Pompidou spoke of the prospect of "new dimensions and possibilities" opened up for the European Economic Community by the prospect of British entry.

"This would risk altering the nature of the community, if we did not have the conviction that England also has accomplished a historic and decisive act in turning toward the Continent," Mr. Pompidou said.

Mr. Brandt spoke with great warmth on the actions of the French government under Mr. Pompidou, which lifted the barriers to British entry imposed previously by the regime of Gen. de Gaulle.

The talks between the two leaders were held in private. Simultaneously, the two countries' foreign, economic and science ministers held separate consultations.

Officials did not disclose details of the talks, which will continue in Bonn all day tomorrow.

But West German officials said earlier the talks would center on plans for European political integration, monetary problems following the floating of the West German mark in May, prospects of balanced troop reduction in Europe and a European security conference.

Kissinger Meets Thieu Rivals Before Leaving for Bangkok

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, July 5 (WP).—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, left Saigon today for Bangkok after meetings with President Nguyen Van Thieu's two probable challengers in South Vietnam's October election.

Mr. Kissinger spent an hour each with Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Gen. Duong Van "Big" Minh, both of whom have said they plan to run against Mr. Thieu. He also met briefly with three other political figures, two of them identified with non-Communist groups opposing Mr. Thieu.

Following the meeting with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Ky announced that the vice-presidential candidate on his ticket will be Truong Vinh Le, a former speaker of the National Assembly and until recently a staunch Thieu supporter. Neither Mr. Thieu nor Gen. Minh have publicly named a running mate.

Mr. Kissinger's discussions today were said by sources close to Mr. Ky and Gen. Minh to have touched briefly on military and economic matters while focusing on the impending elections. Both presidential contenders were reported to have urged the United States to adopt a policy of determined impartiality.

Peace Bid Discussed

In a two-hour meeting with Mr. Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker at the Presidential Palace yesterday, Mr. Kissinger was said to have covered much the same ground. He was also believed to have discussed with Mr. Thieu the Viet Cong's recent seven-point peace proposal, made last Thursday, in Paris, and future U.S. troop withdrawals.

There was no official communiqué concerning any of the discussions. The mission was described here and in Washington as a fact-finding trip by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ky's choice of a running mate was yet another indication of the vice-president's determination to run, in the face of serious legislative obstacles to his candidacy.

Under the terms of South Vietnam's new election law, a presidential candidate must be endorsed by either 40 members of the national legislature or 100 provincial councilmen.

Gen. Minh is believed to have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Japan Aiming At Friendlier U.S. Relations

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, July 5 (NYT).—Premier Eisaku Sato named today a strong new cabinet that is expected to give major attention to Japan's fraying economic relations with the United States.

As twin pillars of a policy emphasizing active partnership with the United States, Mr. Sato chose two powerful rivals for the succession to the premiership, Takeo Fukuda and Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Fukuda, 66, is the new foreign minister, while Mr. Tanaka, 53, is the minister of international trade and industry. A third lieutenant, former chief cabinet secretary Shigeru Hori, is taking charge of party matters as secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party.

For the last month there has been something close to a crisis atmosphere in Japanese attitudes toward the United States. Every businessman, government official and politician returning from visits to Washington and New York has brought word that American criticism and irritation over rising Japanese exports has reached a dangerously emotional level.

Exports to the United States have been booming at a time when American unemployment stands at 6.2 percent of the work force. Japan's trade surplus with the United States this year is expected to be double the $1 billion level reached last year.

Tired of Promises

Japanese returning from the United States have reported that Americans are tired of repeated Japanese promises to undertake "orderly marketing" or to liberalize Japan's own highly protectionist trade and capital import policies. Speedy action is vital, these Japanese say, if American irritation and frustration are to be kept from turning into outright hostility reminiscent of pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Sato's new cabinet gives evidence that the premier has taken account of these feelings and has chosen individuals with sufficient political strength of their own to enforce difficult decisions.

At the first meeting of the new cabinet today, Sato requested his ministers to "tackle difficult internal and external problems with courage, and to work to improve friendly relations with the United States."

"Any least fissure between Japan and the United States must be avoided at any cost," Mr. Fukuda said at his first news conference after the cabinet meeting.

Mr. Tanaka, meanwhile, expressed the hope that, as veteran ministers, he, "the foreign and finance ministers would all cooperate in tackling Japanese-American problems."

2,200 More GIs Leave Vietnam

SAIGON, July 5 (UPI).—The U.S. command reported today that 2,200 soldiers went home last week, cutting the American military force in Vietnam to 229,500 men, the lowest since March 31, 1966.

In announcing the lower military strength, the command said the figure did not include 32,000 airmen at bases in Thailand or 18,200 Navy and Coast Guard men in ships off the Vietnam coast.

The command said that in the five days since the latest strength figure was compiled, another 6,400 troops have received packing orders.

Russian Asks Asylum; Saved From Stockholm Abductors

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (Reuters).—A young Russian asked for political asylum here today after narrowly escaping a kidnap attempt, apparently by Soviet Embassy officials, police sources said tonight.

They said passersby rescued the man after he had been knocked to the ground by three men on a street corner and dragged, shouting for help, toward a waiting car which was later found to be registered at the Soviet Embassy.

The three men fled on foot when the passersby intervened but officers from a National Police Board office overlooking the spot near the city center arrived in time to ask for the identity of the car's driver. He displayed a Soviet diplomatic passport and was allowed to leave, the sources said.

The three men were later observed near the scene in another car, which was also traced to the embassy, they added.

The man told police he had come to Stockholm as an interpreter with a Soviet team of pentathlon athletes last month.

Heath White Paper On EEC Tomorrow

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—Britain's Conservative government will outline its case for taking Britain into the European Common Market in a white paper to be published Wednesday, officials said today.

The 20,000-word document not only gives the government's reasons for wanting to join the European community, the sources said, but spells out what it believes would be the cost to Britain of staying out.



Associated Press.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS—Sean O'Reilly, 23, after he parachuted into Central Park in New York Sunday. He said it was an accident, that the plane's door flew open and he fell out as he was taking aerial photographs. He was given a summons for parachuting within the city limits by police who want him to tell his tale in court.

Barzel, Schroeder Lead Bonn Candidates

Kiesinger to Quit as Party Chief

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, July 5 (NYT).—Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the former West German Chancellor, declared today that he was stepping down as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

Although Mr. Kiesinger did not say it when he informed the party presidium of his decision this morning, there was a suggestion that he had also dropped out of the running for the chancellorship in the 1973 elections.

The presidium did not ask him, nor did it discuss the matter afterward. Mr. Kiesinger did not put forward the name of anyone he thought should succeed him.

There are several hats in the ring, and considerable lobbying among party leaders and some concern about how to clear away the confusion before the party conference due to be held in Saarbruecken in October, when a new party chairman is to be elected.

A leading candidate is Rainer Barzel. At 47, he is 20 years younger than the former chancellor. Mr. Barzel had been party whip for the Christian Democrats and seems to enjoy the confidence and admiration of a majority of the party's members in the Bundestag.

Jobs May Be Split

Until now the party's chairman has always been its candidate for chancellor. There are several moves afoot to separate the jobs, some of them by contestants who hope thereby to pool their support for each other's benefit.

Another candidate who has been enjoying a surge of popularity in the public opinion polls is Gerhard Schroeder, the 60-year-old former foreign minister in Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's time.

Mr. Schroeder had been Adenauer's candidate to succeed him, but lost the old chancellor's favor when he refused to continue to support him for the chancellorship.

Even Mr. Kiesinger is said not to be convinced that he is really out of the running for the chancellorship. He once called the election in 1969 that cost him the job a "tragi-comedy."

"I came into office when my party's fortunes were at their lowest. And now I leave when they look pretty good," he said.

He had expected to lead another "grand coalition," as he had for the three years before. The parties in it were his own Christian Democratic Union, its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss, and the Social Democratic party led by Willy Brandt.



AP.

Kurt Georg Kiesinger

The two Christian unions form a single voting bloc in the Bundestag, and won narrowly in the 1969 elections, but without a majority. Mr. Brandt formed a new coalition with the Free Democratic party of Walter Scheel, the only other party to win a place in the Bundestag.

Mr. Schroeder has cautiously avoided criticism of Chancellor Brandt's policy of rapprochement with the East, in the hope of leaving intact the possibility of forging another grand coalition.

He has also seemed to favor the election of Helmut Kohl, 41, the big, energetic minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate, as chairman of the party.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, 42, the rather bland but increasingly popular minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, is apparently a candidate for the party chairmanship, and he seems to favor Mr. Barzel as the party's candidate for the chancellorship.

Vatican Replies to Criticism Of 'Fundamental Church Law'

By Marvine Howe

ROME, July 5 (NYT).—The Vatican defended today its controversial project for a "fundamental law of the church" as being just as essential as political constitutions in the contemporary world.

Msgr. Wilhelm Onclin, assistant secretary of the Vatican Commission for Revision of the Canon Law, told a crowded news conference that, like any society or association, the Roman Catholic Church needed a constitution defining the rights and duties of all believers.

The text of the charter, which has been distributed to bishops around the world, has been severely criticized by church liberals as being useless, backward and dangerous. Some observers have warned that a final statement of dogmatic principles and rules of the church would increase the divisions between conservative and progressive wings.

A member of the Canon Law Commission was reported here as saying that the fundamental law would be "a first class funeral" for the Second Vatican Council. The charter's tenets seem to contradict the evolutionary image of the church presented at Vatican II.

The 94-paragraph amended draft of the fundamental law specifically states that the church is a community of believers, "constituted on this earth in a hierarchically ordered society," with the Pope holding supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

In a firm restatement of papal infallibility, the text states: "The Pope is judged by no one" and "there is no appeal against a sentence by the Roman Pontiff."

The amended text has been sent to the 3,000 bishops of the Roman and oriental churches throughout the world for suggestions and modifications to be submitted before Sept. 1. The draft will probably undergo additional revisions and is not expected to be finalized before 1975 by an extraordinary world synod.

Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 5.—Two American diplomats, Donald C. Bergus and Michael Sterner, arrived in Cairo today on a somewhat mysterious mission related to continuing efforts by the United States to achieve an agreement on reopening the Suez Canal.

No Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials were on hand at the airport to greet them.

Both Mr. Bergus and Mr. Sterner refused to answer questions about developments in the diplomatic quest, and whom they expected to meet in Cairo.

Mr. Bergus, the chief American diplomat in Cairo, is head of the U.S. interests section in the Spanish Embassy, representing the United States since Egypt broke diplomatic relations four years ago at the time of the war with Israel. Mr. Sterner is director of the Egyptian desk in the State Department.

Mr. Bergus left Cairo June 6 to meet in Paris with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and report on talks he had conducted a few days earlier with President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. He then returned to the United States.

A diplomatic controversy broke in Washington a week ago over a disclosure by Mr. Riad that Mr. Bergus had submitted a "phantom memorandum" to the Egyptian government late in May with ideas for reviving flagging efforts to reopen the Suez Canal in exchange for an Israeli pullback from the waterway.

The Israelis criticized the mem-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

India Complains Of Incursions

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT).—India today charged that Pakistani troops in East Pakistan have been shelling Indian border villages and intruding into Indian territory "almost daily."

The Foreign Ministry said that the Pakistani Army, since it began its sweep through East Pakistan to put down the insurgent movement on March 25, had committed 102 "serious" border violations, killing 65 Indians, wounding 112 and kidnapping 23. Most of the casualties have been civilians, although several members of the Indian border security force have been killed.

The Indian charge followed Pakistan's charge yesterday that Indian planes have bombed some East Pakistani villages. India dismissed the accusation as "baseless."

● Dacca Troubled, Page 5.

Rome Police In Clashes With Strikers

Scattered Walkouts Throughout Italy

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Police clashed with striking Defense Ministry employees in central Rome today as scattered strikes continued throughout Italy.

The clash came as groups of civilian Defense Ministry workers marched to the premier's office and sat down in the street trying to block traffic. One demonstrator and two police were reported injured as they were dispersed.

The men are demanding higher pay and improved promotion opportunities.

Hotel workers in Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence and Venice were due to end a five-day stoppage at midnight, but the unions announced that in Rome the strike would continue for another two days.

Harassed foreign tourists and Italian holidaymakers have already suffered from a three-day national strike by Italy's 160,000 hotel workers which was held from July 1-3.

Unions in the five cities then announced they would continue for another two days in the face of management refusal to accept a compromise.

The strikes come against the background of Saturday's emergency government decrees to boost investment, production and employment in the face of an economic recession.

Premier Emilio Colombo followed the decrees with an appeal to the nation to go back to work and put the economy on its feet.

Tonight 37,000 provincial postmen called off a 48-hour strike scheduled to start on Wednesday, after day-long talks at the Postal Ministry in Rome. But the nation still faces a threatened 24-hour strike by railwaymen on July 19-20.

Moro Is in Moscow On NATO Mission

MOSCOW, July 5 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro flew here today for talks expected to focus on European security.

Mr. Moro was entrusted by the NATO foreign ministers at their meeting in Lisbon last month to convey to the Soviet Union and other interested countries their communiqué calling for exploratory contacts to investigate the possibility of force reductions in central Europe.

He will also discuss bilateral relations during his talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Moro, who was welcomed to Moscow by Mr. Gromyko, may also have a meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin before he leaves for home next Monday.

Wagner, Strauss On Israel Radio By Mistake

JERUSALEM, July 5 (Reuters).—Israel radio made a mistake in broadcasting works by German composers Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss, over the weekend, a radio spokesman said. Their music is banned here on the ground that they were anti-Semitic.

The spokesman said the program had been prepared by an outsider and not by the radio staff, and the inclusion of the otherwise banned music did not represent any change in policy.

The two composers have been boycotted by the Broadcasting Authority and national musical institutions in keeping with a government ruling.

El-Fatah Says Jordan Army Is Attacking

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas said today the Jordanian Army attacked their positions close to Jerash, north of Amman.

It said the attack followed a night of intermittent army firing "on almost all our positions."

Sources said the remaining Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan—estimated at some 3,000—are mostly grouped in the Jerash area.

Official Amman Radio made no mention of any firing.

A communiqué issued by the El-Fatah office in Beirut said army forces stationed north of Amman "opened fire against our positions in many places." It said the shooting was concentrated on the area surrounding Gaza Camp in Jerash, 25 miles north of Amman, and against the camp itself.

The attack began at 4:30 p.m. At 6:45 a.m. heavy artillery joined in for one hour and sporadic firing continued after that, the communiqué said.

El-Fatah said the army ordered the evacuation of the village of Sakeb, near Jerash, and sent reinforcements to the area.

It added, "The mobilization of the army and its actions show there are evil intentions and what happened today is evidence of these intentions."

2 Children Killed

AMMAN, July 5 (UPI).—An Interior Ministry spokesman said today children were playing with a bomb they discovered in the Dabadba quarter of Amman when it exploded.

Two were killed and four injured, he said.

Iraq Expels 2 U.K. Aides In 'Spy Ring'

Diplomats Also Linked To Rebellious Plot

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Iraq ordered two British diplomats out of the country today, accusing them of "participating in activities outside their acknowledged diplomatic work."

The official Iraqi news agency quoted a high-ranking Iraqi intelligence official as saying the two men had connections with a spy ring working inside the country.

It named them as air attaché Hugh Harrison and first secretary George Rolleston.

(In London, the Foreign Office declined comment on the expulsions. A spokesman said the Foreign Office has not been officially informed of the reason for them and was making inquiries in Baghdad. Mr. Harrison is a Royal Air Force wing commander and has been the embassy's acting defense attaché as well as air attaché. Mr. Rolleston, a former army officer, has been at the embassy only since February).

The agency said a high official of the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad called in British Ambassador H.G. Balfour Paul early today and informed him the two men were considered persona non grata. They were given 24 hours to leave Iraq.

In a Baghdad-datelined dispatch distributed in Beirut, the agency quoted a top Iraqi intelligence official as saying Mr. Harrison and Mr. Rolleston were "proved beyond any reasonable doubt of having connection with a spy-and-conspiracy ring working to overthrow the Iraqi regime."

It gave no further details.

The agency said Mr. Harrison has been in Iraq since 1969 and Mr. Rolleston assumed his duties as first secretary in February this year.

Storm After Calm

The expulsions came after a period of relative calm in Iraq.

The present Ba'ath regime came to power in July 1968. The year 1969 saw the onset of an espionage fever in which more than 50 persons were executed on charges of spying for Israel, Iran or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The espionage fever was heralded by the hanging of 14 Iraqis, nine of them Jews, in January 1969. Their bodies were publicly displayed in the center of Baghdad.

The beginning of 1970 saw 44 further executions following discovery of a coup plot, allegedly masterminded in Iran.

After this episode, Iraq quieted and political sources said it seemed apparent the Ba'athists had firmly entrenched themselves in power.



Associated Press.

FORE AGNEW—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew signed autographs at golf course in Singapore, then played a round with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday.

Serving as Sentinel for Israel

U.S. Drone Could Oversee Suez Canal

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Tests of live television as a means of maintaining continuous airborne surveillance of the Suez Canal are being conducted by the United States Air Force along a strip of the California coast.

Unmanned vehicles, known as drones, are launched by planes and then controlled by computers to fly back and forth over a fixed path and transmit aerial pictures of West Coast terrain to ground observers. Tests, in progress for many weeks, are said to be "very satisfactory."

If applied to the Middle East, the drones would relay views of the length of the Suez Canal to a receiving station near Tel Aviv. By taping the pictures, Israeli military officers could make instant comparisons of activity along the canal and determine if any new activities warranted response.

The live pictures also could be simultaneously relayed by Air Force satellite to Washington, where the Department of Defense could immediately examine the visual basis for any incidents.

David Packard, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has witnessed the California demonstrations, which technically could enable Israel to partially withdraw its forces from the eastern bank while retaining a constant electronic watch over both sides of the waterway.

Canal Problem

Representatives of the State Department are in Cairo trying to arrange an interim reopening of the canal. The Soviet Union and Egypt insist, however, that Israel first withdraw its forces from all occupied Arab territory.

The drones, designed by the Columbia Broadcasting System laboratories and manufactured by the Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif., contain cameras that at low light level can detect troop and supply movements and installation or removal of weapons batteries.

Under computer control a drone can be directed to make repeated round trips over a specified number of miles. An altitude above the range of antiaircraft fire can be pre-determined. The drone can be launched by a country within its own boundaries, yet peer deep behind enemy borders.

Development of the live TV drone is an outgrowth of the Compass Link communications system, which was conceived for the Air Force by John Manniello, vice-president of CBS laboratories for government operations. Compass Link relays still pictures from South Vietnam to Washington in ten minutes.

Engineers agree that live TV drones could have extensive domestic application in monitoring the California coast for earthquakes, measuring pollution of air and water, patrolling wooded areas subject to fire, and evaluating soil conditions.

Lead Mounts For Suharto In Election

DJAKARTA, July 5 (Reuters).—Indonesia's first general elections in 16 years have swept the government alliance into a big majority in the new parliament.

Sekber Golkar, President Suharto's political organization, has won a larger than expected victory in Saturday's polling that seems certain to give it more than 300 of the 460 seats in the House of Representatives.

[Charges of intimidation, manipulation of votes and pressure mounted in Indonesia in the wake of the election, AP reported. Subchan, leader of the mass Moslem party Nahdatul Ulama, which was running a distant second in the counting, said reports from many parts of the archipelago nation confirmed the charges. "In all of Sulawesi (the Celebes) there was no secret ballot except maybe in Makassar," Subchan charged.

[He said observers on the spot claimed army troops posted at polling places told villagers to vote Sekber Golkar before they entered the booths and then opened the ballot boxes after every 20 votes or so were cast to check on the progress.]

Latest figures reaching Djakarta from the provinces today put Sekber Golkar ahead in all except one.

Eight of the smaller provinces have yet to report, but they will return a total of only 51 seats.

Sekber Golkar looked set to win 55 or possibly 60 percent of the total vote against its own predictions of between 40 and 50 percent. This would give it more than 200 elected seats plus the 100 to be appointed later by President Suharto.

Sekber Golkar based its election campaign on the government's record of economic rehabilitation. The result must be seen as a strong vote of confidence in the Suharto administration and support for its future development plans.

Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

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orandum, which reportedly outlined an Israeli withdrawal and a crossing of the canal by Egyptians.

Personal Views

The State Department explained that the memorandum reflected only the personal views of Mr. Bergus, but then announced that Mr. Bergus was returning to Cairo accompanied by Mr. Sterner to follow up earlier endeavors by Washington to promote an agreement on Mr. Sadat's canal proposal of Feb. 4.

The result of all this has been confusion in Cairo about what the U.S. recommends or favors to achieve an Israeli pullback and a reopening of the canal.

A reflection of this confusion appeared in the authoritative Cairo daily Al Ahram today. It printed a front-page story accusing the United States of maneuvering to create an impression of new momentum on the canal plan.

Israelis Cool on Sisco

TEL AVIV, July 5 (UPI).—Discussions between the United States and Israel on whether Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco should again visit the Middle East are still under way, and no firm decision has yet been made, diplomatic sources said tonight.

The sources said the Sisco visit, tentatively scheduled for July 15, may hinge on the outcome of the current visit to Cairo of Mr. Bergus and Mr. Sterner.

The sources said Israeli officials are keenly watching the outcome of their current talks in Cairo, and are suspicious of them.

The diplomatic sources said the current feeling in Jerusalem is that Egypt still owes Israel an answer to those proposals. Since the Sisco visits, President Sadat, in a number of speeches which the Israelis branded "belligerent," has said his price for reopening the canal is a total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab land captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

They said that unless Mr. Bergus and Mr. Sterner find Mr. Sadat in a more flexible mood, the Israeli government may advise Mr. Sisco that a visit at this time would not be worth while.

U.S. Troops

TEL AVIV, July 5 (Reuters).—The Israeli mass-circulation newspaper Maariv reported today that Israel has told the United States it is willing to pull back from the Suez Canal but wants U.S. troops to take over evacuated Israeli posts.

Israel would allow Egyptian civilians to cross the canal, the Maariv Paris correspondent said in a report quoting American diplomatic sources.

A U.S. proposal for United Nations forces to replace Israeli troops there was turned down by Israel, the report said.

Yiddish Beam By VOA to Russia Urged

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI).—A bipartisan group of 22 senators proposes that the Voice of America begin beaming Yiddish-language broadcasts to the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

The group, headed by Sens. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., plans to introduce a resolution tomorrow. The VOA now broadcasts in many languages but not in Yiddish, a German-related language spoken by many East European Jews. The VOA currently broadcasts to other Soviet minorities in their native tongues, including those living in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Armenia.

French Nurse, 51, Punished by Fine, Jail for Abortion

ST. ETIENNE, France, July 5 (AP).—A 51-year-old nurse today was given a three-year prison term and ordered to pay a 50,000-franc fine in a trial which followed discovery of one of the biggest abortion rings on record in France. Two years of the three-year sentence were suspended.

Forty-three women and 15 men were also placed on trial and drew suspended sentences of a month to a year. Fines of 200 to 1,000 francs were levied.

The nurse, Marie-Louise Guillen, was arrested when a young girl was hospitalized in July, 1969, after apparently undergoing an abortion. Notebooks with first names of a number of Mrs. Guillen's clients were found, and authorities traced 43 of them. The men were accused of complicity.

Results of the trial, which took place behind closed doors, were being awaited by organizations in France seeking more liberal abortion laws.

2 High-Ranking Greek Reds Get Prison Sentences

ATHENS, July 5 (UPI).—Two high-ranking members of the Greek Communist party were given stiff sentences by a civil court tonight for violation of a special anti-sedition law.

Efstratios Tsambis, 48, of Ikaria Island, a seaman, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with four years' loss of civil rights for violation of Anti-Sedition Law 509 and for forgery, while Constantinos Litsas, 55, an electrician, of Amarousion, near Athens, was given five years' jail for violation of Law 509.

The two men, tried by a five-member appeal court, were the first opponents of the regime to be tried by a civil court for violation of Law 509—passed in 1947 when Greece was fighting against an armed Communist rebellion—since it was transferred to the jurisdiction of civil courts in April.

Mr. Tsambis, who admitted being a member of the central committee of the Greek Communist party, entered Greece illegally after the military takeover of 1967 to reorganize the Communist underground.

Mr. Litsas also came back to Greece from behind the Iron Curtain, to take over the leadership of the Communist party's organization in Athens.

Russian Envoy Will Visit New Malta Regime

VALLETTA, Malta, July 5 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirkovsky will come to Malta tomorrow for high-level talks with the island nation's new Labor party government, Maltese officials said today.

Mr. Smirkovsky, ambassador to Britain and non-resident envoy to Malta, is arriving in the wake of Premier Dom Mintoff's election victory and subsequent disagreements with Britain over the status of military accords between the two.

Officials declined to disclose the exact purpose of the Russian's visit but said he would call on the Ministries of Justice, Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Smirkovsky came to Malta from London last year for unsuccessful attempts to persuade the Nationalist administration of Premier Georgi Borg-Olivier to permit establishment of a Soviet embassy on Maltese territory.

Agnew Charges Media Help Hanoi in Some War Reports

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SINGAPORE, July 5 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew renewed his criticism of the national news media today, charging them with unintentionally assisting the North Vietnamese by some aspects of their coverage of the war in Indochina.

The Vice-President, on a ten-nation goodwill tour, also suggested that the media had been arrogant in publishing "top-secret" government documents and inadequate in presenting to both American and foreign audiences the true aims of American foreign policy.

Mr. Agnew's unusually sharp words, delivered in his customary low-key fashion, came during a conversation here with a group of newsmen he invited to his suite to explain the purpose of his worldwide trip.

Apparently responding to newspaper and magazine articles that questioned the diplomatic value of his three-week mission, he described his voyage as more than a routine goodwill trip. He said it was partly an effort to reassure friendly nations, particularly in Asia and around the Mediterranean, that the United States intends to remain a world power despite some "isolationist" voices in Washington.

Saigon Chances 'Good'

Turning to Vietnam, the Vice-President said he believed that the prospects for the survival of the South Vietnamese government were "very good," but he said that one major variable was the patience of the American people. This patience, he said, might be eroded by narrow or incomplete reporting of Communist successes on the battlefield during the next few crucial months.

The North Vietnamese, he said, might easily launch a "high-risk, high-casualty effort" that "will unquestionably—if it's successful, regardless of the North Vietnamese casualties—be played heavily as a failure of the Vietnamization program in the United States."

Mr. Agnew said he believed that allied forces in Vietnam could prevent a successful enemy attack "in a military sense," but he warned that the enemy might achieve a "public relations coup" just the same because "so many of our people in the national media are too ready to assist the North Vietnamese by their overemphasis on what's taking place."

"I don't think they mean to assist them," the Vice-President went on, "but we've gone through this terrible introspective, almost masochistic twinge of conscience in our country regarding the Vietnam war where we look with favor on anything that happens to the enemy."

Propriety Questioned

The propriety of publishing government documents was raised by Mr. Agnew in answering a question on recent actions of the Singapore government in closing two papers and jailing the editors of a third for criticizing the regime of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr. Agnew said that criticism of governments was "healthy" and that he believed "very firmly in a free press."

However, he said, the "last-ing publication" of secret material was another matter entirely. Without directly mentioning the publication of the Pentagon study on U.S. involvement in Vietnam by The New York Times and other newspapers, he said:

"I don't think it's up to any newspaper principle or any private citizen who is really totally unbriefed on many of the matters under consideration to take it upon himself to decide that it will publish that information would not harm the national interest. I don't see how he's in a position to make that judgment, and I think, moreover, that he would be tempted to find in favor of publication because he is in fact involved as a commercial enterprise which would benefit from the publication of that information in a commercial sense."

Thieu Rivals See Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

adequate support in the legislature to insure his eligibility, is Mr. Ky—at whom the law was aimed—does not. Reports from the provinces indicate the government is pulling out all the stops to prevent local councilmen from endorsing the vice-president.

Kissinger Arrives in Bangkok

BANGKOK, July 5 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger flew here from Saigon today for top-level talks with U.S. Embassy and Thai government officials.

He went directly from the airport to the U.S. Embassy for a meeting with senior embassy officers.

Two hours of talks with Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn were set for tomorrow before Mr. Kissinger's departure at midday.

U.S. officials would not discuss details of Mr. Kissinger's visit. He was surrounded by security men at the airport.

Medina, Lawyers On Vietnam Trip

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5 (AP).—Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the infantry unit that staged the My Lai attack in 1968, has left for Vietnam along with the Army prosecutor and Capt. Medina's military defense attorney to take depositions from witnesses.

Capt. Medina, Maj. William Eckhardt, the prosecutor, and Capt. Mark Kadish, left Atlanta last night.

A military judge, Col. Kenneth Howard, ruled that the three would be permitted to go to Vietnam to obtain depositions from two South Vietnamese who were at My Lai with Capt. Medina's unit on the day of the attack. Capt. Medina will stand trial on murder and assault charges July 26.

Rhodesia Talks Resume

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 5 (Reuters).—British and Rhodesian negotiators met here today in a fresh round of secret talks in their effort to find a way out of the long-deadlocked independence dispute. After a weekend pause, they began what could be a make-or-break week of negotiations.

Amputee Son of Gen. Puller Becomes Foe of Vietnam War

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 5 (AP).—Lewis B. Puller Jr., son of retired Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, the nation's most decorated Marine, says he has sharply changed his thinking on the Vietnam war in which he lost both legs and parts of six fingers.

"If I were drafted and given orders for Vietnam, I would not go," said Mr. Puller, 31, who has been confined to a wheelchair for nearly three years. "I never want to see my son have to go."

He said in an interview that he had never received a satisfactory answer to the question: "What did those 50,000 men die for?"

Young Puller was a Marine lieutenant leading troops in combat when he was wounded by a Viet Cong booby trap. He won a Silver Star medal. Now he is taking courses toward a law degree at the College of William and Mary.

The elder Puller, who received 53 decorations during more than 30 years of Marine service, has been an outspoken war hawk. He tried unsuccessfully in 1965 at age 67 to be returned to active duty and be given a command in Vietnam.

The military is not to blame for the war, the younger Puller said, because a soldier is just an extension of government policy. He said much of his attitude has not been shaped by what happened to him but by the issues confronting American fighting men.

Not only are Americans waging a war they had nothing to do with starting, he said, but they must deal with the lack of support for the conflict on the part of some of the nation's leaders.

In addition, Mr. Puller said, servicemen returning from Southeast Asia often have difficulty finding jobs.

"The veterans who threw away their medals [in Washington recently] made the point well," he says. "Any veteran who has been to Vietnam would have to feel he has been had."

Mr. Puller's adjustment to life without legs and parts of his fingers has been eased by his family—his wife; a son, Lewis B. Puller 3d, born just after he was wounded and a daughter, Maggie, born three months ago.

His major difficulty at William and Mary, where he enrolled in January, is getting his wheelchair up the stairs of the law school—"I appreciate the strong backs. . . ."

The past three years have been a "loss of innocence," he said. "I proved I could lead troops in combat, but that doesn't mean anything now," Mr. Puller said. "I just don't want to see anyone else go."

China to Step Up Arms Aid to Hanoi

HONG KONG, July 5 (UPI).—Communist China agreed yesterday to step up military aid to North Vietnam, according to the New China News Agency (NCNA) in a report broadcast today.

NCNA reported that the Chinese and North Vietnamese signed an agreement on "a supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to Vietnam in 1971," but the agency gave no details of the agreement, which was signed in Peking.

It was the second agreement signed this year under which China agreed to provide additional military aid free to the North Vietnamese.

3 Killed in Bank Raid In South Italian Town

REGGIO CALABRIA, July 5 (Reuters).—Three men were shot dead and two wounded during a bank raid in the south Italian town of Polistena today.

Police at Reggio Calabria, 48 miles away, said three armed men entered the bank at midday and ordered those inside to stand with their backs to the wall and hands above their heads. When one man made a sudden movement, the robbers opened fire, police said. Those killed were the bank's 70-year-old manager and two other bank employees. The two injured were also bank employees.

In another robbery, in Naples, thieves stole about $480,000 worth of precious stones from a jewelers' shop in the city center.

Japan Protests French A-Test

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—Japan protested today the explosion of a low-power nuclear device in the South Pacific yesterday by France.

The Foreign Ministry said Japan regretted that the French government had disregarded earlier Japanese requests to halt immediately atmospheric nuclear tests.

The French Defense Ministry announced in Paris that the latest device—the third of a 1971 program—was detonated yesterday over a lagoon at the Mururoa atoll.

IRS Office Damaged In San Jose Bombing

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 5 (UPI).—A bomb explosion caused an estimated $500,000 damage last night to a downtown building which houses the U.S. Internal Revenue Service office.

Police said no injuries were reported in the explosion, which broke all windows and partly destroyed one side of the two-story building. San Jose police said it appeared that some IRS records were destroyed in the blast.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	26	79	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	23	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	27	81	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy
CAIRO	31	88	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	25	77	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Very cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Sunny
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	26	79	Partly cloudy
MILAN	28	82	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
MOSCOW	13	55	Rain
MUNICH	22	72	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	25	77	Sunny
NICE	22	72	Overcast
OSLO	25	77	Sunny
PARIS	21	70	Overcast
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
ROME	24	75	Overcast
SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	27	81	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	29	84	Sunny
TUNIS	27	81	Very hot
VENICE	25	77	Sunny
VIENNA	25	77	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Very hot
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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هكذا من الاصل

Eastland, Wayne Involved

'Cut' in U.S. Farm Subsidies Barely a Nick to Rich Growers

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—Hundreds of the country's richest farmers, including Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and movie actor John Wayne, have reshuffled their businesses in ways that avoid the effects of a 1970 law designed to limit their federal farm subsidy payments.

The law limits each farmer to a $55,000 per crop maximum federal subsidy check. But Agriculture Department regulations and the law itself have produced a bumper crop of legal loopholes.

Congressional supporters of the payment ceiling had hoped it would save taxpayers $60 million this year, principally on cotton, where the biggest subsidies are concentrated.

Contrary to their expectations:

● Total farm subsidies, more than $3 billion last year on cotton, wheat and feed grains, will not be lowered as a result of the payment restriction.

● Many big farmers, like Sen. Eastland, have legally circumvented the subsidy limit. The senator and his family will receive only slightly less than their payments last year. The Eastlands avoided the $55,000 maximum payment by creating eight new business entities to farm their 5,200-acre plantation in the cotton-rich Mississippi Delta.

● Actor Wayne and his partners will get about $218,000—far less than their 1970 payments of $810,000—for Arizona cotton ranches named "Red River," "Rio Bravo," and "El Dorado" after Wayne movies. The government, however, won't save any money. More than $500,000 in federal checks that formerly went to the Wayne group will be paid instead to other farmers and investors. They, in turn, paid $100,000 to lease his land and his valuable federal cotton allotments.

● The J. G. Boswell Co., which last year received $4.4 million—the country's biggest single farm payment—this year won't receive anything from the government. Instead, most of the payments that would have gone to Boswell will go to a combine of 53 investors. This combine and others paid Boswell about $1.3 million for a one-year lease of the firm's cotton allotments. They also will pay Boswell to farm their leased land. Each of the more than 50 investors can receive the maximum $55,000 subsidy. Again, the government won't save any money.

● Far more cotton will be grown this year, as giant operators like Boswell continue to plant their own land, but without federal subsidies. Boswell and other large corporate farmers may this year experience some reduction in total income. But they now, in effect, have the farm program "both ways." They get substantial cash by leasing their cotton allotments to others, for use on other land, and then are free to grow as much cotton on their own land as they want without any of the restrictions of the farm program. Boswell has planted 25 percent more cotton this year.

Critics contend that the new Boswell approach runs counter to the basic intent of the farm program, which was designed to support farm prices by limiting production. Farmers were paid federal income supplements in return for their pledge to divert some land from production.

USDA officials say the business maneuvers of Sen. Eastland, Mr. Wayne and Boswell are legal variations on a theme employed by most of the 1,353 largest farm operations that are affected by the $55,000-per-farmer limit.

Only 1,353 of several million American farmers received subsidies of more than $55,000 per crop in 1970 and thus are affected by the new payment limit this year. Their 1970 payments totaled $142 million of $3 billion total payments. Only 153 of the 1,353 were wheat or feed grain farmers. The vast majority are big cotton growers in Arizona, California, Mississippi and Texas.

These cotton planters had received the huge federal subsidies because they operated highly productive land with many acres of federally assigned cotton allotments. These allotments are needed to qualify for government payments.

Congressional opponents of big farm subsidy payments are trying to reduce the payment limit to $20,000. The House already has taken this action in an amendment of the 1972 agriculture appropriations bill. But the House bill did not close any of the present loopholes permitting farm re-organizations.

Accord Set To End Strike In Detroit

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—A tentative agreement was reached today in the Detroit garbage strike. However, negotiators trying to settle a strike by 15,000 West Coast longshoremen and 39,000 copper workers were reported far apart.

President Nixon entered the strike picture by calling steel industry and union negotiators to the White House for a lecture on inflation.

It was the first time the President has summoned both management and labor for a joint meeting with him, although he has met separately with each side in past disputes. The steel negotiators are scheduled to resume talks Wednesday on a contract to replace one that expires July 31. About 450,000 workers are covered by the pact.

In Detroit, the tentative three-year agreement between the city and 1,406 garbage workers, details of which were not announced, could end a strike that has left the nation's fifth largest city without garbage service since Thursday.

The big four copper producers, closed down five days ago when workers in five states walked off the job, mapped strategy for the next round of negotiations scheduled for Wednesday.

Twenty-four American ports from San Diego to Bellingham, Washington, have been closed because of the walkout by longshoremen in a contract dispute. The workers are demanding a new two-year contract which includes an 85-cent hourly increase the first year and 75 cents the second year, plus $500 a-month pension at age 62 for men with 25 years service.

Burger Warns Legal Profession On Ethics Code

NEW YORK, July 5 (IHT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger warned the American legal profession today that "abuse" of the public trust by "a small minority of lawyers" may bring outside regulation unless the profession "sternly regulates itself from within."

In his second annual "State of the Judiciary" message, the chief justice told the American Bar Association that unless strict ethical standards are observed "the bar will fail in its mission and it will never have... the confidence of the public."

"A profession ought to be able to regulate itself," Justice Burger said, "but the truth is that the legal profession has not done so."

The chief justice warned that "the time may come when, if the legal profession wants to avoid regulation from the outside, it must sternly regulate itself from within." Justice Burger spoke at the opening meeting of the ABA Assembly.

Soviet Surgeon 'Builds' New Eye For Blind Man

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—A Soviet eye surgeon restored the sight of a man whose eyes had been burned by chemicals by taking the rear half of the left eye and fabricating a new right eye, the Tass news agency said today.

Tass said Moscow surgeon Mikhail Krasnov performed the delicate operation with the aid of computers and special machines for making minute stitches in eye tissue. Needles the size of an eyelash were used, Tass said.

The patient was an unidentified man who, three years ago, lost sight in both eyes through chemical burns. The front chambers of both eyes were destroyed and corneal transplants were ruled out because the corroded tissue would not accept the new corneas.

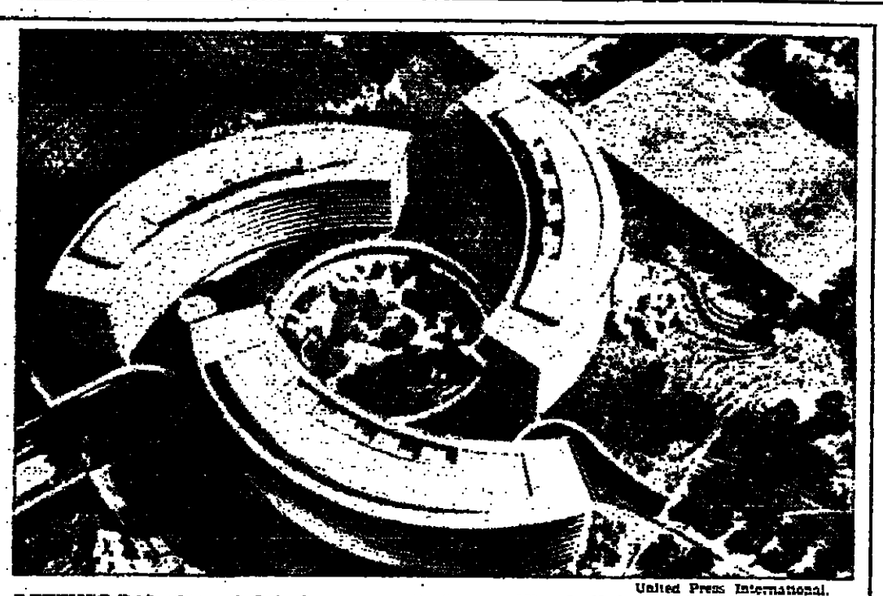
Dr. Krasnov, Tass said, then decided to use the undamaged rear chamber of the left eye to graft on to the rear chamber of the right eye. An artificial lens was inserted in the tissue before it was grafted onto the right eye, and the stitches were allowed to heal. There was no pupil in the new eye, however, and two months after the first operation Dr. Krasnov cut a small hole in the grafted tissue to make a pupil.

Nixon Signs Amendment on Voting at 18

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, was signed by President Nixon in a White House ceremony today.

"This is a very historic occasion," Mr. Nixon said. "America must stand for something more than wealth and strength. The reason I believe in young Americans is that you will infuse into this country some idealism, some courage, some stamina, some high moral strength..."

The 26th Amendment became law last Wednesday when the Ohio legislature made that state the 38th to ratify it.



United Press International.

DEFENSE PALACE—Model of proposed Defense office building which the department wants to build where Bolling Air Force Base is now located alongside the Potomac River. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who is against the project, says the department is about to ask Congress for $16.2 million to begin construction work, and that the entire project will cost $144.9 million, be a "Pentagon Summer Palace" and rival Palm Beach or Monte Carlo for luxury. "Too costly," he said.

But Still Adding Millions to Budget

Compromise May Result in a Smaller B-1

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—A compromise proposal—adding millions to the new defense budget—might well placate a number of senators who insist that a program for a new strategic bomber would be a waste of money.

This development, congressional sources say, is expected to emerge from background maneuverings in preparation for an expected Senate floor fight on whether to continue development of the increasingly controversial B-1 bomber, potential successor to the B-52.

The administration is asking $370 million to build three prototypes of the B-1, reserving any decision on whether to buy the supersonic, swing-wing plane in quantity until after extensive test flights.

Senate critics of big defense spending are expected to single out the B-1 as their principal target this session when the $22 billion military research and procurement authorization bill is reported out by the Senate Armed Services Committee, possibly this week.

Simpler Alternatives

An effort likely will be made, first before the Armed Services Committee and, if that fails, on the floor, sources say, to add $21 million to provide simpler, cheaper alternatives to the B-1, if it should prove later on too costly to buy in large numbers.

The fact that less expensive options would be made available, sources say, could reduce the ardor of anti-B-1 forces, who will nonetheless make an effort to kill the sophisticated-bomber project.

Particularly in light of the poor showing of the recent effort to cut $7 billion from the defense budget, congressional and Pentagon leaders expect the B-1 to survive a major challenge.

The debate. B-1 advocates and opponents concur, should be illuminating beyond that of a normal weapons fight because it is linked with a number of fundamental issues such as whether the United States should continue to depend for its strategic deterrence on three kinds of nuclear systems, instead of two or one; whether continuation of the B-1 program will help or hinder arms control efforts; and whether a new multibillion-dollar manned bomber can be afforded by a nation anxious to find money for urgent domestic needs.

Congressional Critics

The first barrage against the B-1 was fired in early May when the members of Congress for Peace Through Law, a bipartisan group of critics of defense spending, published a report asserting that the B-1 was a "virtually-useless weapons system" that ought to be shelved.

The report questioned whether the United States need maintain three separate systems—bombers, land-based missiles and submarine-based missiles—each capable independently of destroying all major Soviet cities in retaliation for a nuclear attack.

Given what it termed "staggering" costs of a new bomber and of a new tanker to provide aerial refueling—which the report estimated might together cost $47 billion—the report doubted that any new bomber would be worth buying.

But the report urged, as a hedge against a changing situation in the future, that while the B-1 should be canceled, an option ought to be retained either to resume development of a modified B-1 later on, or of a larger, slower plane employing long-range missiles fired from beyond enemy coastal defenses to attack their targets.

'Enormous Cost Overruns'

Finally, the report charged that "enormous cost overruns" had already occurred on the B-1 effort and insisted that the Air Force estimate of $11 billion for more than 200 B-1s was likely to prove a gross understatement of the actual cost.

The forces challenging the B-1 in the Senate fight, expected to be led by Democratic Sens. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and George McGovern, D., S.C., will depend largely on the Peace Through Law report for ammunition in their attack, according to Senate sources.

Expected to defend the B-1 against senatorial flak will be Democratic Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Sens. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and John G. Tower, R., Texas.

Colombo Refused to Pay

Ex-Convict Reportedly Asked $100,000 to End Mafia Feud

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Joseph Gallo, who was questioned by the police in the shooting of Joseph A. Colombo sr., reportedly demanded, unsuccessfully, $100,000 to keep him from renewing a feud within the Mafia family that Colombo allegedly heads.

Sources close to the police investigation of the Colombo shooting said Gallo, leader of a faction within the Mafia family, asked for the money from Colombo shortly after being released from prison last April.

Colombo was shot in the head three times just before the start of an Italian-American Unity Day rally last Monday. Colombo, 48, who law enforcement officials have said is the head of a Mafia family in Brooklyn, remains in critical condition, but is showing "slight improvement."

Robert Daley, the deputy police commissioner for press relations, said Friday that the shooting was part of an underworld plot, but refused to say whom he suspected of participating in the plot.

Mr. Daley said yesterday that police were pressing their investigation of the shooting, but he could not provide any further details on the plot. He declined to comment on reports that Gallo had asked for the money.

Gallo's request for $100,000 was made to representatives of Colombo sent to find out if Gallo intended to keep the truce achieved in the family in his absence, the sources said.

War in Early 1960s

In the early 1960s the Gallo faction, including Joe's brothers Larry and Albert, waged a bloody war against the parent group that resulted in a dozen killings.

A truce was concluded after Colombo became leader of the family in 1964. Joseph Gallo was then in prison and when he got out recently he claimed the truce was not binding on him because he did not participate in it, the sources said.

When Colombo's men tried to convince him that a renewal of the feud would be harmful to everyone concerned, they said, Gallo allegedly replied: "Put $100,000 on the table and we'll talk. Otherwise no deal."

Drug-War Deaths Laid to Battery Acid in Heroin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5 (UPI).—Police have begun an investigation into reports of a "war" between heroin addicts and drug sellers in which the latter may have spiked heroin with fatal battery acid in retaliation for robberies.

The probe began after three addicts at the Marion County Jail told officers six men were slain by retaliation of pushers last year.

The county had 14 deaths attributed to drug overdose in 1970 and six so far this year. Authorities said the lethal combination of heroin and battery acid, injected into veins, leaves the impression that the victim died of a drug overdose.

Police Detective Sgt. Harry C. Dunn said he was told the battle began when addicts robbed pushers and pushers decided on retribution. Battery acid laced into heroin offered a method hard to detect.

"You'd be surprised to know know how often the drug pushers are robbed, and the numbers are growing daily," Sgt. Dunn said. "The drug world has put the word out that police won't do anything. We've been told that we'll find more and more bodies," he said.

Art Thieves in Paris Get $270,000 Haul

PARIS, July 5 (UPI).—Paintings worth around $270,000 were stolen from the apartment of Robert Frenkel, a French businessman, police said today.

The 17 paintings included Renoir, Vlaminck, Buffet, and Pissarro masterpieces. Police said the burglars opened an armored door in the apartment with a pneumatic device. Neighbors, including the parents of French film star Brigitte Bardot, said they heard nothing, police said.

Chou Sees Australian

PEKING, July 5 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai and the Australian Labor opposition leader, Gough Whitlam, conferred here tonight for more than an hour. Meeting in the Great Hall of the People, they discussed Japanese "militarism," Chinese-Soviet relations and the wave of anti-Vietnam war feeling in the United States.

Belgrade Returns Foiled Defectors, Warsaw Reports

WARSAW, July 5 (UPI).—Fifteen Poles who tried recently to cross to the West through Yugoslavia were handed back to Polish authorities, the official news agency PAP reported today.

PAP said the 15, while staying in Yugoslavia, tried to cross the borders with Italy and Austria.

On June 25, a party of 28 Poles, members of six families from the industrial city of Lodz, walked across the Yugoslav-Italian border at Gorizia, Italy, and asked for asylum.

Airport sources said the same day a party of Poles who had failed in a border-crossing attempt were flown back to Warsaw. It could not be confirmed if these were the 15 persons mentioned by PAP today.

Yugoslavia, with its relatively free tourist access and its land borders with Austria and Italy, is a favorite route for Poles who want to reach the West. Poland is bordered by the Baltic Sea, East Germany, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

5,000 Arrested at May Rally Broke No Law, Panel Finds

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—More than half of the 10,000 young people arrested in connection with the Mayday demonstrations here in May did not violate any law, according to a 59-page report issued by the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission.

The report said that while the remainder of those arrested may have violated some law, only about one-quarter were actually apprehended by police while committing an illegal act.

Moreover, the commission said it found that the main criterion by which the arrests were made appeared to be "evidence of youthfulness," such as long hair, casual dress or the wearing of beards, rather than "evidence of an unlawful act."

The 15-member commission said it had received "numerous requests" to investigate the street disorders that occurred May 3 through 5, when thousands of Mayday Tribe members attempted to "stop the government" by disrupting automobile traffic in the nation's capital.

Testimony of 400

The commission said it reached the conclusions contained in its report after examining the testimony of more than 400 demonstrators and witnesses, along with newspaper reports of the events, interviews with officials and its own staff observations.

Among the findings were:

● Although "isolated instances of police brutality" occurred on May 3, most officers conducted themselves "in a manner becoming officers of the law in carrying out an extremely unenlightened policy" of indiscriminate mass arrests.

● The suspension of emergency field arrest procedures by the Metropolitan Police Department, "on the advice and counsel of the Justice Department and without the approval of the city administration," violated minimal due process requirements.

● The commission also criticized the Justice Department and the police for failing to make preparations for "the humane detention of people held under their mass arrest policy, although . . . (they) had ample advance notice of the projected plans to disrupt traffic."

Michael X Fails To Show at U.K. Extortion Trial

LONDON, July 5 (UPI).—Black power leader Michael Abdul Malik, known as Micheal X, failed to show up for his trial today on charges of attempted extortion.

A certificate of indictment—meaning Mr. Malik could be arrested on sight—was issued. Micheal Corkery, prosecuting counsel, told the court the latest infromation he had was that Mr. Malik was in Canada. He was interrupted by Mrs. Barbara Calvert, defending for Mr. Malik.

"He's in Trinidad," she said.

Police claimed Marvin Brown, owner of a business and one of Mr. Malik's creditors, had been assaulted by the group and forced to wear a slave collar "like an animal in an agricultural show," and had been asked for money.

Mr. Malik flew to Jamaica last January, after resigning leadership of Britain's Black Panther party. Later he said he would probably not return to Britain, as he did not believe he would receive a fair trial. Proceedings in the case were postponed.

Spain to Impose $630 Fine for An Ounce of Pot

MADRID, July 5 (UPI).—The Spanish government has drastically increased fines for possession of drugs, making it even riskier for tourists to smoke pot or take acid while in Spain.

In a circular to customs courts, the Finance Ministry said the fines for possession of drugs have been increased tenfold. The customs courts fine drug offenders while criminal courts pronounce eventual prison sentences—extremely heavy in most cases.

Under the new regulations, persons caught with heroin or LSD will be fined 27,500 pesetas ($400) for each gram (1/16th of an ounce) of the stuff in their possession. Each ounce of hashish will bring a fine of 44,000 pesetas ($630).

"Only few young people will be able to pay the new fines," a lawyer specializing in defending young tourists in drug cases said. "If they don't pay, they will go to jail to work the fine off at a rate of $2 a day. If the young people don't keep away from drugs in Spain, all I can say is that the prisons will be full this summer."

So if a tourist caught with an ounce of hashish cannot pay the $630 fine, he will have to work 315 days in jail, in addition to any jail sentence the criminal courts might impose.

Van Heflin Still Critical

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP).—Movie Actor Van Heflin remained unconscious and in critical condition today at Cedars of Lebanon hospital. His condition has not changed since June 6 when he suffered a heart attack at his swimming pool. He is 60.

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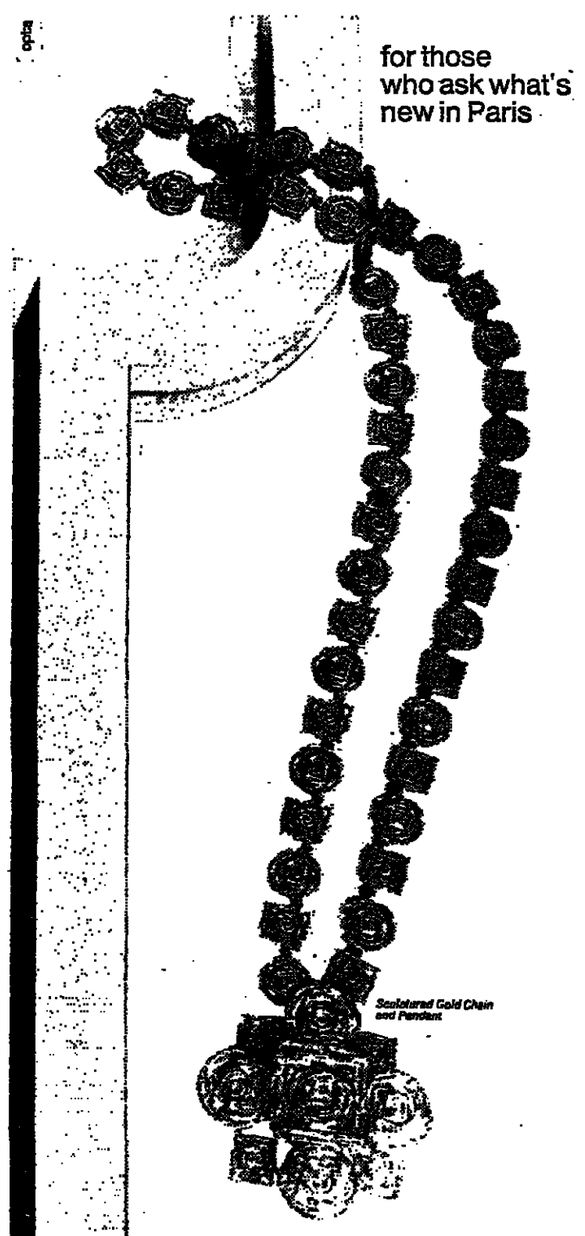
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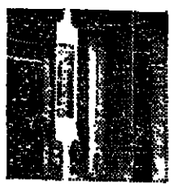


for those who ask what's new in Paris

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Pentagon Papers—VIII: Kennedy Raises the Stakes

By Hedrick Smith

THIS IS the eighth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

THE Pentagon's study of the Vietnam war concludes that President John F. Kennedy transformed the "limited-risk gamble" of the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration into a "broad commitment" to prevent Communist domination of South Vietnam.

Although Mr. Kennedy resisted pressures for putting American ground-combat units into South Vietnam, the Pentagon analysts say, he took a series of actions that significantly expanded the American military and political involvement in Vietnam but nonetheless left President Lyndon B. Johnson with as bad a situation as Mr. Kennedy inherited.

"The dilemma of the U.S. involvement dating from the Kennedy era," the Pentagon study observes, was to use "only limited means to achieve excessive ends."

Moreover, according to the study, prepared in 1967-68 by government analysts, the Kennedy tactics deepened the American involvement in Vietnam piecemeal, with each step minimizing public recognition that the American role was growing.

The expansion of that role, during three decades, is traced in the 3,000 pages of the Pentagon's study, which is accompanied by 4,000 pages of documents on the Vietnam era. Previous articles in the presentation of this material have recounted President Johnson's movement to war in 1964 and 1965.

President Kennedy made his first fresh commitments to Vietnam secretly. The Pentagon study discloses that in the spring of 1961 the President ordered 400 Special Forces troops and 100 other American military advisers sent to South Vietnam. No publicity was given to either move.

Small as the numbers seem in retrospect, the Pentagon study comments that even the first such expansion "signaled a willingness to go beyond the 685-man limit on the size of the U.S. [military] mission in Saigon, which, if it were done openly, would be the first formal breach of the Geneva agreement." Under the interpretation of that agreement in effect since 1956, the United States was limited to 685 military advisers in Vietnam. Washington, while it did not sign the accord, pledged not to undermine it.

Clandestine Raids Ordered

On May 11, 1961, the day on which President Kennedy decided to send the Special Forces, he also ordered the start of a campaign of clandestine warfare against North Vietnam, to be conducted by South Vietnamese agents directed and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and some American Special Forces troops.

The President's instructions, as quoted in the documents, were, "In North Vietnam... [to] form networks of resistance, covert bases and teams for sabotage and light harassment." The American military mission in Saigon was also instructed to prepare South Vietnamese Army units "to conduct ranger raids and similar military actions in North Vietnam as might prove necessary or appropriate."

The Pentagon study reports that the primary target of the clandestine campaign against North Vietnam, and Laos as well, was to be "lines of communication"—railroads, highways, bridges, train depots and trucks.

The study does not report how many agents were actually sent north, though documents accompanying it describe some of the buildup and training of the First Observation Group, the main South Vietnamese unit conducting the covert campaign.

Within weeks of President Kennedy's May 11 decision, moreover, the North Vietnamese government made repeated protests to the International Control Commission that its airspace and territory were being violated by foreign aircraft and South Vietnamese ground raids thrusting into the Demilitarized Zone along the border between the two Vietnams.

In July, 1961, Hanoi announced publicly that it had captured and was putting on trial three South Vietnamese participants in undercover operations who had survived the crash of a plane that was shot down, Hanoi said, while preparing to drop them into North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese, protesting formally to Britain and the Soviet Union—the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Vietnam—described in detail what they said the survivors had disclosed about their American training and equipment.

Mr. Kennedy's May 11 orders, the study discloses, also called for infiltration of South Vietnamese forces into southeastern Laos to find and attack Communist bases and supply lines.

On Oct. 13, moreover, the President reportedly gave additional secret orders for allied forces to "initiate ground action, including the use of U.S. advisers if necessary," against Communist aerial resupply missions in the vicinity of Tchepone, in the southern Laotian pan-handle.

The Pentagon study does not analyze these covert operations in detail, but it shows Mr. Kennedy's decisions as part of an unbroken sequence that built up to much more ambitious covert warfare against North Vietnam under President Johnson in 1964.

Combat Role For U.S. Men

The analysts handling the Kennedy period put more stress, however, on the evolution of President Kennedy's decision in November, 1961, to expand greatly the American military advisory mission in Vietnam and, for the first time, to put American servicemen in combat-support roles that involved them increasingly in actual fighting.

In a cablegram to Washington on Nov. 18, cited in the study, Frederick E. Nolting jr., the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, described the significance attached to those moves.

He said he had explained to President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam that the new roles of American servicemen "could expose them to enemy action."

"In response to Diem's question," Mr. Nolting continued, "[I] said that in my personal opinion these personnel would be authorized to defend themselves if attacked. I pointed out that this was one reason why the decisions were very grave from U.S. standpoint."

The Pentagon study shows President Kennedy facing three main questions on Vietnam during his term of office: whether to make an irrevocable commitment to prevent a Communist victory; whether to commit ground combat units to achieve his ends; whether to give top priority to the military battle against the Viet Cong or to the political reforms necessary for winning popular support.

President Kennedy's response during 34 months in office, as the Pentagon account tells it, was to increase American advisers from the internationally accepted level of 685 to roughly 16,000, to put Americans into combat situations—resulting in a tenfold increase in American combat casualties in one year—and eventually to inject the United States into the internal South Vietnamese maneuvering that finally toppled the Diem regime.

The judgment of the Pentagon study is that, while President Kennedy's actions stopped short of the fundamental decision to commit ground troops, nonetheless, "the limited-risk gamble undertaken by Eisenhower had been transformed into an unlimited commitment under Kennedy." Later, more cautiously, the study says that Mr. Kennedy's policies produced a "broad commitment" to Vietnam's defense, giving priority to the military aspects of the war over political reforms.

The study also observes that the pervasive assumption in the Kennedy administration was that "the Diem regime's own evident weaknesses—from the 'famous problem of Diem as administrator' to the army's lack of offensive spirit—could be cured if enough dedicated Americans, civilians and military, became involved in South Vietnam to show the South Vietnamese, at all levels, how to get on and win the war."

President Kennedy and his senior advisers are described in the study as considering defeat unthinkable and assuming that the mere introduction of American combat units would provide the South Vietnamese with what the authors call "the elan and style needed to win."

The description of the debates in the Kennedy administration presented in the study are revealing—particularly when the President decides against committing ground troops—because they emerge, in effect, as a rehearsal for the planning in the Johnson era that led to outright war in 1965. Many of the same officials advanced many of the same arguments, and the intelligence community offered some of the same ominous forewarnings.

JCS Estimate Of Force Need

President Kennedy was told that sending ground troops would be a "shot in the arm" that would "spark real transformation" of the South Vietnamese Army. The Joint Chiefs of Staff calculated that, at worst, no more than 205,000 American soldiers would be required to cope not only with the Viet Cong but also with North Vietnam and Communist China if they should intervene. Both military and civilian advisers contended that American bombing of the North—even the mere threat of it—would hold Hanoi and the other Communist nations at bay.

In secretly urging the first commitment of American ground troops to Vietnam in November, 1961, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then the President's personal military adviser, discounted the risks of a major land war. In a private message to the President from the Philippines, on his way home from Saigon on Nov. 1, he said:

"The risks of backing into a major Asian war by way of SVN are present but are not impressive. NVN is extremely vulnerable to conventional bombing, a weakness which should be exploited diplomatically in convincing Hanoi to lay off SVN.

"Both the D.R.V. [Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam] and the Chicoms would face severe logistical difficulties in trying to maintain strong forces in the field in SEA [Southeast Asia], difficulties which we share but by no means to the same degree. There is no case for fearing a mass onslaught of Communist manpower into SVN and its neighboring states, particularly if our airpower is allowed a free hand against logistical targets."

In Gen. Taylor's recommendations for an initial commitment of 6,000 to 8,000 American ground troops, the account relates, he had a co-author, Walt W. Rostow, then the senior White House aide working on Southeast Asia.

On Nov. 5 Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara sent President Kennedy a memorandum stating that he and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were "inclined ... recommend" Gen. Taylor's proposal—but with the significant warning that much greater troop commitments were likely in the future.

"The struggle may be prolonged and Hanoi and Peiping may intervene overtly," the McNamara memorandum told the President. It estimated that even so, "the maximum U.S. forces required on the ground in Southeast Asia will not exceed six divisions, or about 205,000 men."

The President eventually rejected this approach. But the Pentagon study comments that the ground-troop issue so dominated the discussions that Mr. Kennedy's ultimate decisions to approve the advisory buildup and the introduction of combat-support troops was made "without a careful examination" of precisely what it was expected to produce and how.

Fatally Flawed From Outset

The study concludes that the Kennedy strategy was fatally flawed from the outset for political as much as for military reasons. It depended, the study notes, on successfully prodding President Diem to undertake the kind of political, economic and social reforms that would, in the slogan of that day, "win the hearts and minds of the people."

"The U.S. overall plan to end the insurgency was on shaky ground on the GVN side," the study comments. "Diem needed the U.S. and the U.S. needed a reformed Diem."

It also says: "If he could not [reform], the U.S. plan to end the insurgency was foredoomed from its inception, for it depended on Vietnamese initiatives to solve a Vietnamese problem."

And in the end, the Pentagon account relates, the Kennedy administration concluded that President Diem could not reform sufficiently and in 1963 abandoned him.

Abandoning President Diem was what Ambassador Eldridge Durbrow had suggested in September, 1960, and again that December, shortly before Mr. Kennedy took office as President. Drawing on the ambassador's reports, among others, a national intelligence estimate provided for Mr. Kennedy on March 28, 1961, gave a bleak appraisal of the situation in Vietnam:

"An extremely critical period for President Ngo Dinh Diem and the Republic of Vietnam lies immediately ahead. During the past six months the internal security situation has continued to deteriorate and has now reached serious proportions. ...

"More than one-half of the entire rural region south and southwest of Saigon, as well as some areas to the north, are under considerable Communist control. Some of these areas are in effect denied to all government authority not immediately backed by substantial armed force. The Viet Cong's strength encircles Saigon and has recently begun to move closer in on the city. ...

"The deterioration in the position of the Diem government reached a new extreme in November when army paratroop officers joined forces with a number of civilian oppositionists in a narrowly defeated attempt to overthrow Diem. On the surface, Diem's position appears to have improved somewhat since then. ...

"However, the facts which gave rise to the coup attempt have not been seriously dealt with and still exist. Discontent with the Diem government continues to be prevalent among intellectual circles and, to a lesser degree, among labor and business groups. There has been an increasing disposition within official circles and the army to question Diem's ability to lead in this period. Many feel that he is unable to rally the people in the fight against the Communists because of his reliance on virtual one-man rule, his toleration of corruption extending even to his immediate entourage, and his refusal to relax a rigid system of public controls."

This assessment, the Pentagon study relates, echoed the themes and even some of the language of Ambassador Durbrow's cablegrams. One of these, on Sept. 24, 1960, suggested that if President Diem was unable to regain support through political and social reforms, "it may become necessary for U.S. government to begin consideration of alternative courses of action and leaders."

However serious the problem in South Vietnam, the situation in Laos was far more critical. "The Western position was in the process of falling apart as Kennedy took office," the Pentagon account says.

And during the spring of 1961, when President Kennedy made his first series of Vietnam decisions, Laos—not Vietnam—was the dominant issue and largely determined how Vietnam should be handled, according to the Pentagon account.

Cease-Fire Sought in Laos

The Eisenhower administration had chosen to back rightist elements in Laos, and by early 1961 they were reeling under Communist and neutralist attacks. President Kennedy chose to seek a political compromise and a military cease-fire rather than to continue to support the Laotian rightists.

Because of this shift in strategy in Laos, the Pentagon study says, the Kennedy administration felt impelled to show strength in Vietnam to reassure America's allies in Asia.

In what the administration saw as a global power competition with the Soviet Union, the account notes, Washington thought it dangerous to give ground too often.

On April 12, Mr. Rostow, the senior White House specialist on Southeast Asia and a principal architect of counter-insurgency doctrine, put Vietnam directly before President Kennedy with a memorandum asserting that the time had come for "gearing up the whole Vietnam operation." He proposed a series of moves that the study calls "pretty close to an agenda" for the Kennedy administration's first high-level review of Vietnam. Among other things Mr. Rostow proposed these measures:

- "The appointment of a full-time first-rate backstop man in Washington."
- "A possible visit to Vietnam in the near future by the Vice-President [Lyndon B. Johnson]."
- "The raising of the MAAG [Military Assistance Advisory Group] ceiling, which involves some diplomacy, unless we can find an alternative way of introducing into the Vietnam operation a substantial number of Special Forces types."
- "Settling the question of extra funds for Diem."
- "The tactics of persuading Diem to move more rapidly to broaden the base of his government, as well as to decrease its centralization and improve its efficiency."

Virtually all the Rostow proposals eventually became policy except his suggestion for a "first-rate backstop man." His candidate, the study notes, was Brig. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, a long-time Central Intelligence Agency operative who was close to President Diem and who in 1961 was in charge of "special operations" for the Pentagon. The State Department blocked his appointment, the study reports.

South Vietnam Review Ordered

On April 20—the day after the collapse of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba—President Kennedy ordered a quick review of the Vietnam situation. As quoted by Secretary McNamara, the President's instructions were to "appraise ... the Communist drive to dominate South Vietnam" and "recommend a series of actions (military, political and/or economic, overt and/or covert) which, in your opinion, will prevent Communist domination of that country."

The task force, headed by Roswell L. Gilpatric, deputy secretary of defense, turned in its report on April 27.

The report, quote in the Pentagon study, recommended a 100-man increase in the American military advisory mission in Saigon, more American arms and aid for the Vietnamese regional forces known as the Civil Guard, the release of funds for a previously approved expansion of the South Vietnamese Army and the dropping of earlier conditions that President Diem undertake political and social reforms in return. Allied efforts, the report said, should be infused with a sense of urgency to impress friends and foes alike that "come what may, the U.S. intends to win this battle." The emphasis was in the original report.

Even before the report was submitted, it was overtaken by events: The Laotian crisis was at its peak. President Kennedy met with the National Security Council on April 26 to decide whether to send troops into Laos. Late that night the Joint Chiefs of Staff alerted the commander in chief of Pacific forces, Adm. Harry D. Felt, "to be prepared to undertake air strikes against North Vietnam, and possibly southern China," the account reports.

Overnight the Vietnam recommendations changed. "As insurance against a conventional invasion of South Vietnam" through the eastern, mountainous portions of Laos, the Gilpatric task force recommended quick expansion of the South Vietnamese Army by two divisions —40,000 men—plus the first major input of American troops, as training forces, according to the Pentagon study.

The April 28 "Laos annex," the narrative recounts, called for "a 1,600-man [American] training team for each of the two new [South Vietnamese] divisions, plus a 400-man Special Forces contingent to speed up counter-insurgency work: a total of 3,600 men."

On April 29—described in the narrative as a day of "prolonged crisis meetings at the White House"—Adm. Felt was alerted to prepare to move one American combat brigade of 5,000 men with air elements to northeastern Thailand and another to Da Nang, on the South Vietnamese coast, as a threat to intervene in Laos. "Decision to make these deployments not firm," the Joint Chiefs of Staff cabled Adm. Felt. The tactics were directly related to the Laos crisis.

Acting on Vietnam that day, the study reports, President Kennedy approved the modest 100-man increase in the American advisory mission and a few other steps suggested in the first Gilpatric task force's report.

"The only substantial significance that can be read into these April 29 decisions," the analyst writes, "is that they signaled a willingness to go beyond the 685-man limit of the U.S. military mission in Saigon." Publicity would have entailed "the first formal breach of the Geneva agreements," the study says, so the move was kept quiet.

By May 1 the acute fever of the Laos crisis had eased, the account goes on, and there was a "strong sense... that the U.S. would not go into Laos: that if the cease-fire failed, we would make a strong stand, instead, in Thailand and Vietnam."

Johnson Sent On Asia Trip

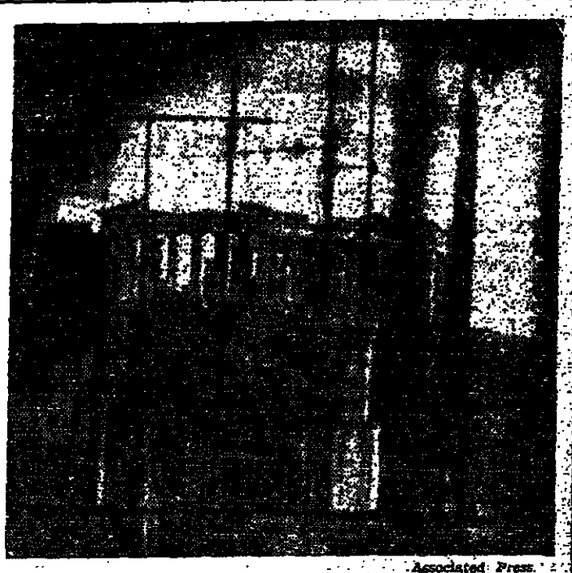
Vietnam planning was directly affected. The State Department drafted the first of several revisions to tone down the Gilpatric task force's recommendations. When the task-force report finally went before the National Security Council on May 9, the study recounts, the State Department had largely prevailed. Shortly before that the White House announced that Vice-President Johnson was leaving within days for a trip to Saigon and other Asian capitals.

The final task-force report, quoted in the Pentagon account, recommended the deployment of 400 Special Forces soldiers and an immediate Pentagon study of a further buildup "in preparation for possible commitment of U.S. forces to Vietnam, which might result from an NSC decision following discussions between Vice-President Johnson and President Diem." The idea of sending 3,200 other soldiers right away was dropped.

In place of a Pentagon proposal made on May 1 for unilateral American intervention in Vietnam if that became necessary to "save the country from Communism," the final report by the Gilpatric task force proposed a new "bilateral arrangement with Vietnam."

"On the grounds that the Geneva accords have placed inhibitions upon Free World action while at the same time placing no restrictions upon the Communists," the report said, "Ambassador Nolting should be instructed to enter into preliminary discussions with Diem regarding the possibility of a defensive security alliance despite the inconsistency of such action with the Geneva accords... Communist violations, therefore, justify the establishment of the security arrangements herein recommended."

Next: President Kennedy makes his decisions on Vietnam.



Associated Press

GREEK TRAGEDY—The Acropolis, one of the outstanding remnants of Ancient Greece, is not only in danger from air pollution, but also from television antennae. Once, Athenians had a splendid view of the structure from their rooftops, but now, after thousands of years, 20th century comforts prevail.

Obituaries

Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94; Headed Asiatic Fleet in 1941

SHARON, Conn., July 5 (NYT). —Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94, USN, retired, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet at the time of Pearl Harbor and a former United States senator, died yesterday in his home.

Adm. Hart, who entered the United States Naval Academy in 1893 and retired in 1945 to serve for two years as an appointed senator from Connecticut, filling a vacancy, was one of the senior commanders in World War II.

He was sent to Shanghai in 1939 to take command of the Asiatic Fleet. In December, 1941, he braced his small force for the Japanese onslaught on the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Called to Washington in February, 1942, he resumed a seat he had held on the Navy's General Board and was entrusted with compiling the Navy's report on the Pearl Harbor disaster, which had befallen less vigilant commanders at the Hawaiian base.

About two weeks before the aerial attack on Dec. 7, 1941, Adm. Hart, without consulting Washington, had ordered his PBY-2 (Catalina) long-range flying boats to maintain a discreet surveillance on Cam Ranh Bay, on the southeast coast of Vietnam.

Japanese Mass

They found a massing of Japanese vessels in that anchorage as a portent of Japanese readiness to strike south. Adm. Hart relayed this information to Washington and felt no great surprise when Washington sent a "war warning" message calling for "defensive deployment" to him and to the Pacific Fleet commander at Pearl Harbor a day or two later.

Before the weeklong Battle of Makassar Strait, Adm. Hart issued an order to attack that said: "No vessel will leave the scene of action until it is sunk or its ammunition is exhausted."

On his return, President Franklin D. Roosevelt added a second Gold Star to his Distinguished Service Medal. The citation praised the admiral's "sound judgment and marked resourcefulness in dealing with the difficult military and diplomatic situation" on the eve of conflict, and for handling his fleet as well as could be done in combat.

Senate Role

As a Republican senator he maintained that he was not a Navy spokesman and subsequently declined service on the Naval Affairs Committee. Later he agreed to serve on the Military Affairs Committee after being assured that the Army would welcome his presence.

He was an opponent of the merger of the armed services into a single Department of Defense. He contended that a separate Air Force would combine with the Army to diminish the Navy's role —and he also thought that the combination of air and surface forces in a single branch, as in the Navy, was more effective militarily than their separation.

Adm. Hart did not seek election in 1946.

Javits Forecasts Total Withdrawal By Middle of '72

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., said today he believes President Nixon will announce on Nov. 1 "that Vietnamization has been completed and that we are getting out just as rapidly as our troops and material can be redeployed."

Sen. Javits, interviewed on television here, added that he thought this would mean that the United States would be disengaged from Vietnam "some time well around the middle of 1972."

He said also that he still feels the United States ought to announce a specific withdrawal date, "especially... (because of)... the renewed declaration of the North Vietnamese that as soon as we announce a date of withdrawal, they'll begin to release the prisoners of war."

Asked to estimate whether the North Vietnamese offer was sincere, the senator replied: "Well, we can never find out unless we try it..."

U.S. Peace Rallies Set For Nov. 6 in 15 Cities

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—The National Peace Action Coalition wound up a three-day conference yesterday and called for anti-war demonstrations Nov. 6 in 15 U.S. cities.

Jerry Gordon, a Cleveland attorney and one of the coalition's five national coordinators, said the demonstrations will be held in Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Tampa, Seattle, Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Denver and New York.

SOS by Walkie-Talkie

MADRAS, India, July 5 (AP). —The ship's radio was out, so the 7,457-ton Liberian freighter Ocean Glory sent her SOS by walkie-talkie yesterday. The British freighter Chilka heard it and rescued all 31 members of the Ocean Glory crew before the freighter sank near here.

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Farrar Wins Rights in U.S. On New Solzhenitsyn Novel

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—In the fiercest international contest for a work of fiction in years, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, a small but prestigious New York publisher, has obtained the American rights to Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August 1914."

The battle for the book, which the Soviet Nobel prize-winning author has called "the most important work of my life," involved not only huge sums of money—one unsuccessful offer exceeded $800,000—but also the kind of literary and personal considerations that make publishers feel bigness and commercialism have not completely eclipsed the graciousness of the book trade.

The outcome of three weeks of frantic negotiations was disclosed today in a telephone interview by Otto F. Walter, editorial director of Luchterhand Verlag, an independent literary publisher at Neuwied, West Germany. Mr. Walter was designated to handle the book's world rights by Fritz Heeb, a Swiss lawyer who represents Mr. Soyzhenitsyn in the West.

Bodley Head, Mondadori

Other Western publishers to have obtained rights to the book as of tonight were the Bodley Head Press of Britain and Mondadori of Italy. No decision had been reached for rights in France, Scandinavia, Holland, Spain, Japan and Israel.

In the interview, Mr. Walter said:

"We selected Farrar, Straus & Giroux as the American publisher for a combination of reasons. One can say that more important than money was their dedication to literary quality and their great regard for the works of Solzhenitsyn."

While he would not divulge any financial details, it was learned that the New York firm's bid was substantially below the more than $800,000 offered by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, a subsidiary of Time Inc. Among other publishers reported to have sought the American rights were Doubleday & Co., which dropped out after bids exceeded $500,000; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; Lippincott; Harper & Row, The New York Times and E. P. Dutton.

The publishing coup appears to assure Farrar, Straus & Giroux the rights to the sequel of "August 1914," which Mr. Walter expects will run to two or three more volumes—and which has led some literary experts to compare the work to Tolstoy's epic "War and Peace." Farrar previously has published four of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

The 570-page novel deals with the crushing defeat of the tsarist army in East Prussia in the first ten days of World War I, a period many historians see as having opened the way to revolution; civil war, terror and Bolshevik dictatorship. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, secluded in the dacha outside Moscow of his friend Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, is now working on a second volume that will bring history to the Stalinist era, Mr. Walter said.

With scores of publishers from at least ten countries bidding for "August 1914," it is estimated that the book will realize $2 million in advance royalties before it is translated and published in the West, probably in August 1972.

The bidding, Mr. Walter said, escalated daily since the novel was published last month in Russian by the YMCA Press, a small Russian-language house operated by emigres in Paris, as a way of establishing the author's copyright. Mr. Solzhenitsyn authorized publication abroad after the Soviet authorities refused to lift the ban on his works in the Soviet Union, according to the German publisher.

Because he believes personal relations still count in literary publishing, Roger W. Straus jr., president of Farrar, made a quick trip to Frankfurt last week to discuss the American publishing terms with Mr. Walter.

"I just thought that we had a better case and I wanted to present it myself," Mr. Straus said today. "I am glad to say that personal relations still cut more ice in publishing than cabled bids of huge sums of money."

Without attempting to conceal his delight over the outcome of his mission, the publisher said that over the weekend he had sold the book club rights "for a fair price" to the Book-of-the-Month Club. Although he declined to disclose the amount, other publishing sources said it was about $200,000.

Strike at Chilean Mines

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 5 (AP).—Nearly 10,000 workers went on strike today at government-owned coal mines in the southern city of Lota. The walkout was seen as a political setback for President Salvador Allende.



Associated Press.

ANIMAL TALES—Two wolf puppies playing in Helsinki zoo, and sometimes the play can get a little rough. If someone bit your tail, wouldn't you yell too?

Both Argentina and the U.S. Want to Try Two Hijackers

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (Reuters).—An international tug-of-war developed tonight over who should try an American and girl companion held by Argentine authorities for the longest hijack flight on record.

U.S. Embassy officials here said the United States would ask for the extradition of the hijackers, Robert Lee Jackson, 36, and Miss Ligia Sanchez Archila, 23, to face charges there.

But Argentina's police chief, Gen. Jorge Caceres-Monie, told a Buenos Aires press conference they would stand trial before Argentine courts for the hijacking of a Boeing-707 airliner which set off on a 7,500-mile flight through Latin America.

The 44-hour flight started with the hijacking of the Braniff Airlines jet near San Antonio, Texas, on Friday, and then continued with stops in Mexico, Peru, Brazil and finally Argentina, where authorities foiled the hijackers' desperate bid to reach Algeria.

An Argentine Decision

Observers here said it was now up to Argentine courts as to where the couple would be tried. They said an extradition request from the United States was likely to be granted if it was proved the hijacking took place over U.S. territory.

Police were trying to establish the nationality of the girl hijacker. Miss Archila was originally believed to be Guatemalan, but Guatemalan Embassy sources denied this. Mexican Embassy sources said she apparently had a forged Mexican passport, but she was not of Mexican nationality.

Repression, Terrorism Found Growing in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

Since cabling the following article, Mr. Schanberg, South Asia correspondent of The New York Times, has been expelled from Pakistan. On arriving in New Delhi, he said the Pakistan government had ordered him to leave "in the interests of the security of Pakistan."

DACCA (NYT).—"Doesn't the world realize that they're nothing but butchers?" asked a foreigner who has lived in East Pakistan for many years. "That they killed—and are still killing—Bengalis just to intimidate them, to make slaves out of them? That they wiped out whole villages, opening fire at first light and stopping only when they got tired?"

The foreigner, normally a calm man, was talking about the Pakistani Army and the bloodbath it has inflicted on East Pakistan in its effort to crush the Bengali independence movement.

Most of the foreign residents—diplomats, missionaries, businessmen—also talk the way this man does now. And they are eager to tell what they know to those foreign newsmen who were permitted to re-enter East Pakistan in mid-June and travel around unescorted for the first time since March 25.

Pakistan's military regime considers the foreign press implacably hostile, but it is desperate to prove to the world its claim that order has been restored, that the army is in control and that normality is fast returning to East Pakistan.

The army is, indeed, in control, except for a few areas near the border with India, where the Mukti Fouj, or "liberation army," is active and growing more so—with aid from India.

Officials Replaced

Yet, East Pakistan is anything but normal. For this is clearly and simply a military occupation by an alien army.

Bengali police have been replaced by police from West Pakistan, the country's dominant wing that lies more than a thousand miles away, with India in between. West Pakistanis are also being flown in to replace officials in every government department, in some cases down to the level of typists.

Houses and shops of those Bengalis who were killed or fled to villages in the countryside have been turned over to Moslem non-Bengali residents of East Pakistan, who are collaborating with the army. The temples of the minority Hindus are being demolished.

Bengali youths, who just over three months ago were exultantly marching through the streets and shouting slogans of defiance at the military regime, now talk in whispers, slipping up to foreign newsmen for a few seconds to murmur some information about a massacre, the murder of a family member or the destruction of a village. Anonymous letters containing such details find their way every day into newsmen's mailboxes at the Hotel Inter-Continental.

But there is also a new spirit. Many of the Bengalis—a naive and romantic people—realize now that no other country is going to save them, that they will have to do it all themselves and that it will take a long time.

Significant numbers of young men are slipping off to join the liberation army, which operates from border areas and from sanctuaries just across the border in India. Bengali guerrilla terrorism is increasing. A number of army collaborators have been executed, and more and more homemade bombs explode in Dacca. The resistance is still sporadic, peripheral and disorganized, but it is growing.

With each terrorist act, the army takes revenge, conducting reprisals against the nearest Bengali civilians. Several hundred civilians were reported to have been rounded up and mowed down by the army in Noakhali district recently after the Mukti Fouj executed a member of one of the army's "peace committees" and his wife and children.

The once widely held theory that the cost of the occupation would prove prohibitive and compel Pakistan to pull the army out fairly quickly has been discarded.

President Yahya Khan's speech to the nation on June 28 was supposed to have unveiled his long-awaited plan for returning Pakistan—East and West—to civilian rule. It turned out to be exactly the opposite—a declaration that the military dictatorship would continue, with a hand-picked civilian government as camouflage.

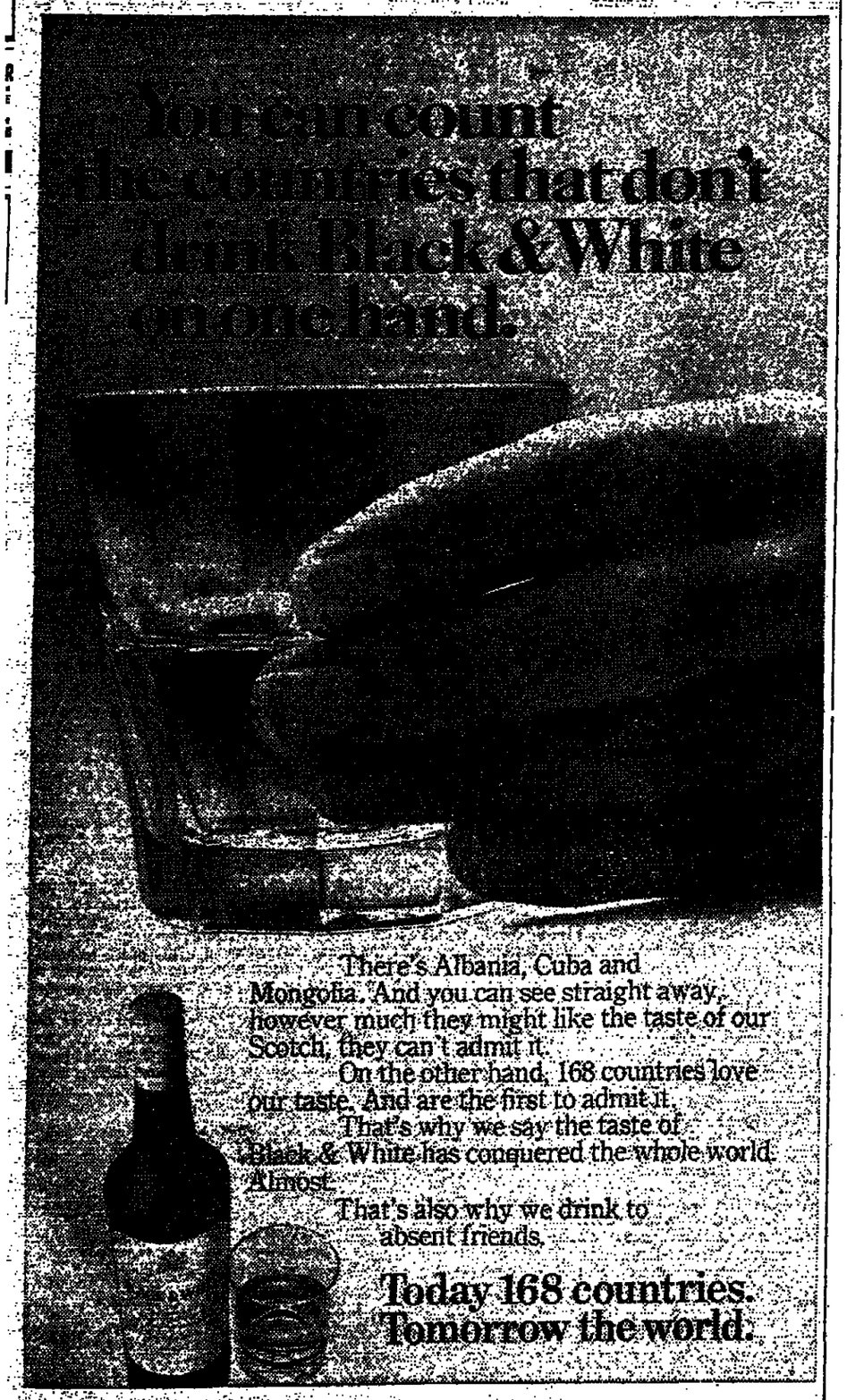
Just the day before President Yahya's speech, an army platoon stormed into several predominantly Hindu villages 30 miles from Dacca, killing men and looting and burning homes. Reports of similar pogroms come from other parts of the province. No one knows exactly how many Bengalis the army has killed, but reliable foreign sources here put the figure somewhere over 100,000—possibly much higher.

Dacca Electricity Reported Knocked Out by Bengalis

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT).—Authoritative sources said here today that Bengali insurgents have knocked out the power supply in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan. These foreign sources, who said they had received their information from contacts in Dacca, reported that the city has been blacked out since Saturday.

Several foreign newsmen are now in East Pakistan, but the sources here in the Indian capital speculated that no news of the successful attack on the power plant had come out of Dacca either because the reports were being blocked by the authorities there or because the cable office was shut down by the power failure.

Another major East Pakistani town, Comilla, is said to have been without power for over a week. Its power plant was similarly knocked out by insurgents.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, July 6, 1971 *

Youth at the Polls

The constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18, which President Nixon signed on Monday, was passed by three-fourths of the states with great celerity. There was, indeed, a strong sentiment within the United States for this measure, as an act of justice to men who could be called to serve in the armed forces at 18, but who could not vote on the issues which might send them out to die. But there was an almost equally articulate body of opinion which mistrusted the young, and each demonstration on campus or in the streets gave them ammunition. Nevertheless, justice won out over mistrust and a broad new level of voters will now be eligible to go to the polls.

Will they take advantage of the franchise? Early signs of youthful registration seem hopeful. But the skeptics can point to many universities, in which the students rioted for greater participation in the government of their institutions and then lapsed into relative apathy when such participation was granted. For their part, the young Americans argue that such participation is essentially meaningless, from their point of view, since other constituencies in the universities —faculty, administration, alumni—will continue to exercise a preponderant influence. And they may use the same argument concerning the vote: the young still constitute a minority; the political structure is stratified and the establishment rules.

It is true that many changes can and should be made in the American party and governmental structure that might make it—as President Nixon urged in his State of the Union message this year—more responsive to the public, and create more centers of power. But a refusal to vote is still a cop-out and apathy or abstention form one of the most effective tools in the hands of manipulators of the ballot.

The political process can be a boring one at the bottom rungs of the ladders of authority, however exciting for those who are committed to climbing those ladders. It means registration, and the communication of a vote to a slip of paper or a machine after formalities that consume time. And it can mean frustration, when a vote seems lost in an opposition landslide, or when the candidate proves less courageous in office than on the stump.

But that is the way the system works (or stumbles). And it is a far better way than confronting a single slate of candidates picked by processes far more arcane than the American party organization. It is, of course, immeasurably better than an arrangement whereby a self-selected leader interprets the will of the people wholly according to his own lights and doesn't bother to consult that will in any formal way whatever. The 18-year-olds cannot expect to transform the system, either in its workings or its effects overnight. But they are part of it—an important part if they choose—and it is not only the game in town for them, but the fairest game available in a highly imperfect world.

Replay of 1964?

The Nixon administration's lukewarm reaction to the new Communist peace proposals in the face of what appears to be a deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam lends some weight to the fear expressed by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, self-acknowledged purveyor of the Pentagon Papers, that the nation may be faced with "a replay of the year 1964."

That was a year, the Pentagon documents reveal, in which the United States government brushed aside possible opportunities for peace and laid plans for wider United States participation in the Vietnam war because officials believed it was essential to prevent a Communist takeover in Saigon.

Then as now, administration officials publicly expressed confidence in the ability of the South Vietnamese to fend for themselves although there were strong private doubts that Saigon's forces could long endure without substantial outside help. Similar doubts surfaced the other day in Saigon as Col. David H. Hackworth, a combat veteran of five years in Vietnam and the most decorated United States officer of the Indochina war, prepared to leave Vietnam and the Army.

"Vietnamization," Col. Hackworth said, "is a word which must be a product of Madison Avenue. It's a public-relations dream. I haven't seen an improvement in ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam]." Echoing Dr. Ellsberg's foreboding, the colonel predicted that by 1973, after the American forces have pulled out, "We'll find ourselves with a situation comparable to 1964."

In view of the reverses South Vietnamese troops have suffered this year so far in Laos, Cambodia and more recently in the Mekong Delta and near the DMZ, Col. Hackworth may be overoptimistic. These warning signals and the revealed history of the early sixties should alert the country to the danger of a new military crisis at any time in Southeast Asia. Such a crisis would pose grave dangers for diminishing American forces and excruciating decisions for the President.

It is clear that President Nixon has learned one lesson from President Johnson's experience—he is not likely to respond to a crisis with a massive reintroduction of ground forces. But it is not so clear that the President has abandoned the blind faith in American air power that so dramatically failed his predecessor. The United States continues to bomb heavily throughout Indochina. The President has repeatedly threatened to renew widescale bombing of North Vietnam if American forces are placed in jeopardy.

To avoid such a replay of 1964, it is essential now to grasp opportunities for peace that were then slighted. The latest Communist peace proposals do not, of course, guarantee against an ultimate Communist takeover in Saigon. Nor do they assure such an outcome. But they certainly deserve to be fully explored. They appear to offer the United States an opportunity to extricate its troops and prisoners in safety from this misadventure in Southeast Asia, leaving the future of Vietnam to the Vietnamese—which is what should have been done in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Police and Press

The French police have seldom had a very good press on either side of the Channel and they have often given the press quite as rough treatment as they got from it. But not since the end of the Algerian war can relations between the two have been so bad as they are at present as a result of the "Alain Jaubert Affair." That the French police use violence not only during but after demonstrations, and sometimes against people who were not even demonstrating, let alone using violence themselves, can hardly be news to any Parisian journalist; and it seems unfortunate that the French press should have waited until one of its own members was the victim before launching a major campaign on the issue.

Inevitably, one result of the affair has been to increase the resentment felt by the police against the public in general and the press in particular. The episode the following weekend, when the police failed to intervene for several hours while a crowd smashed and pillaged shops in the Latin Quarter, was widely interpreted as a demonstration that the police are a public necessity rather than a public menace. The police officer responsible was at once removed from his post for "an error of appreciation" whereas the case of those who allegedly beat up M. Jaubert is being treated by the minister as being *sub judice*. This procedure is perhaps justifiable but it reinforces a widespread impression that the government regards police excesses as a less serious matter than police negligence; and this order of priorities is inevitably reflected in the behavior of the police themselves.

—From the Times (London).

The Viet Cong Peace Plan

Inevitably, like other peace plans before it from both sides, this one has much in it that is simply public relations. The sticking point is still the question of the postwar administration. The Viet Cong argue that free elections cannot be held while the American presence distorts the political situation in Saigon. They point to the restrictions already being imposed on the September presidential elections. The Americans respond that free elections cannot be held without some countervailing influence to the Viet Cong's military strength.

Both sides are right. A peace settlement will have to be based on some middle ground. The theory of "Vietnamization" has moved toward it by saying that Saigon could be left to deal with the political issue from a position of some strength without indefinite American backing.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1896

PARIS—In the United States finance is closely allied to politics, more closely perhaps than anywhere else, because questions of a general and abstract nature like that of the form of government, the existence or non-existence of slavery and religious establishment or disestablishment have long ago been settled, and legislation is almost wholly concerned with commercial affairs. Wall Street vibrates in response to Washington, and the least whisper at the National Capital finds its echo on the Stock Exchange.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1921

PARIS—Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, who has just returned to Vienna from a successful tour in America and England, has told interviewers that the interest in music manifested by the American public has grown considerably since the World War and that the musical taste of the country has become much more refined. "It would be a great mistake," he said, "to regard Americans as unmusical or musically indifferent. It may have been so in the past, but today large sections of the population really enjoy good music."



'Oh, Well—You Can't Win 'Em All. . .'

High-Profile Economics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In economic policy the Nixon administration started off with a deliberately low profile, discreet, careful, and thus easy to adjust in changing circumstances. But last week the low-profile policy was suddenly reaffirmed in high profile.

Behind the change there is an apparent confidence that the policy mix of the past years is truly working. But if that estimate is wrong, the administration will find it that much harder to shift gears, and the result could be a truly sick economy and tough political going for the President in 1972.

The most revealing of the changes is the designation of Secretary of the Treasury John Connally as the administration's chief spokesman on economic policy in place of Chairman Paul McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers. The personal contrast between the two men announces what that change is all about.

Dr. McCracken is a gnomish academic, keenly sensitive to the uncertainties of trade-offs that inevitably make economic forecasting a hazardous business. While his careful statements earn him the respect of professional colleagues, he personifies to the mass audience an administration not sure of itself. He is Mr. Low Profile in person.

Secretary Connally is about as unsure of himself as his native state of Texas is small. Brisk and decisive in manner, he likes to click off his points one, two, three, four. His emergence as economic spokesman means that the administration is going out on a limb—ending all uncertainty about what its policies truly are.

The starting point is a hard-nosed attitude toward those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. In his first statement as spokesman, Mr. Connally indicated that the administration was not going to take the fiscal steps—increased spending or a tax cut—necessary to promote full employment soon. In the same vein Mr. Nixon vetoed a $2 billion public works bill pushed through the Congress by the Democrats to create more low-income jobs.

It is a near certainty that unemployment will stay over 6 percent for the balance of this year. The administration is now going to live with that amount of unemployment unabashedly. Indeed, Mr. Connally called the 4 percent figure, which is generally used as the equivalent of full employment, a "myth" only attained during wartime.

If the administration is openly moving toward acceptance of 6 percent unemployment, however, it is also advertising its readiness to help the great majority who have jobs. For one thing, there will be no wage and price control. That means a lot to workers who are just beginning to catch up with the price increases of the past few years.

Additionally, the administration is helping the middle-income professionals threatened by recent cuts in defense and space spending. The special bill that would authorize $350 million in loans to the Lockheed Company is one obvious case in point.

Finally, the vast number of Americans in position to make money through lower interest rates are going to get a highly visible break. With public service outlays from the federal budget held in check, the Federal Reserve Board will be under pressure to keep money flowing freely into the banking system. That figures to keep interest rates down. Low interest rates should ginger up the stock market, the housing market, and that part of merchandising dependent on installment buying.

Loud and Clear

Several conditions explain the decision to come out publicly with a policy that had previously been stated only implicitly. For one thing, the administration's chief economic planner, Director George Shultz of the Office of Management and Budget, is convinced that recovery is assured by 1972. He feels that the only obstacle is uncertainty and a lack of confidence. Talking out loud and clear, he figures, will promote confidence and thus increase the likelihood of achieving genuinely good economic conditions by election year.

Moreover, ambiguity in the past has built pressures on Mr. Shultz to shift his policy. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and many Democrats have been pushing Mr. Shultz very hard for more administration action to hold prices and wages. But it is always difficult and unpleasant to make changes in midyear. By flatly asserting the continuation of past policy, Mr. Shultz hopes to dissipate the pressure for change.

The only trouble with this approach is that it may be wrong. It is at least possible that the economy will not pick up even in late 1972. And with the President committed and on the record, it will be that much harder for him to turn around if things do go sour.

Letters

Credibility Gap

The historic victory of The New York Times and The Washington Post in the Supreme Court is not only a 10-strike for freedom of the press but is a shattering blow to the prestige of Attorney General John Mitchell —President Nixon's right-hand man and closest confidant.

The question may well be asked as to why our Attorney General did not know what any first-year law student could have told him, that there was no precedent in our constitutional law for his attempts to prevent the publication of information which the people are entitled to know, unless there is proof of a clear and undisputed threat to the security of the United States.

However, one can better understand our Attorney General's rash action when he knows the rationale for his unprecedented step to strangle the press. It has been quite evident that both Mr. Mitchell and Vice-President Agnew have—with the blessing of President Nixon — consistently conducted a campaign to prevent the American people from getting the facts not only as to the Vietnam war but also as to what is going on in the Pentagon. The credibility gap in this administration is even worse than it was during the previous one.

MILTON GORDON.
Tel Aviv.

Objectivity

I have recently noted several letters criticizing the lack of objectivity of columnists, James Reston in particular, whose articles appear on the editorial page. The letterwriters plead for facts only. Political facts are very elusive and difficult, if not impossible, to edit objectively. Therefore, I hope the editorial pages never lose their overt subjectivity, clearly showing the bias of the newspaper being read.

HARLEE STRAUSS.
Burgdorf, Switzerland.

A Time to Heal

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Richard Nixon is approaching a decisive moment in his presidency. Developments abroad and at home press for a fundamental reappraisal of his policy on Vietnam. His response on that issue in the coming weeks could affect the character that history will give him —as a divisive President or one who, as he wished, helped to bring a shattered country together.

The quickening movement of events on Vietnam is unmistakable. In Paris, the other side in the peace talks has made a specific offer to return all American prisoners if the United States commits itself to early and total withdrawal. In Vietnam, U.S. military leaders are indicating a willingness, indeed a desire, to speed up the pace of troop withdrawals. At home, political support for continuing involvement in Vietnam without limit is visibly crumbling.

The Communist initiative in the Paris talks has the effect of removing an important cosmetic element from the Nixon policy. That is the President's argument that we must keep forces in Vietnam indefinitely in order to get the prisoners freed.

Efficacy

It has been perfectly clear all along that the prisoners were more likely to be released if we got out of the war than if we stayed in—the point now made explicit in Paris. But by emphasising concern for the prisoners, and talking in extreme terms about their "barbaric" treatment, the President has distracted attention from his more serious reason for refusing to set a final withdrawal date: the fear that such a commitment would undermine the Saigon government and open the way for a quick Communist takeover in South Vietnam.

Since taking office, Mr. Nixon has not retreated from the objective of assuring an anti-Communist government in Saigon for at least some years ahead. He has tried to win American public acceptance of the burdens involved by use of the prisoner issue and by gradual troop withdrawal.

But now the prisoner issue is effectively neutralized, and public opinion has become disaffected far beyond the point of being satisfied by gradual withdrawal: publication of the Pentagon Papers has only deepened existing doubts about the whole basis of the American role in Vietnam.

And American military attitudes are changing. More and more professional officers are desperately worried at the effect of Vietnam on the U.S. Army: the drug addiction, the failed esprit. They fear it will get worse in the last phases of a withdrawal with no declared end. They want the troops home as soon as possible, to begin the re-creation of morale. It was surely no accident when Secretary of Defense Laird said the other day that he could get all the men out by the end of this year, though much equipment would have to be left behind.

A Reappraisal

All these elements are pushing Nixon toward a reappraisal of policy. The question is whether he is now ready to set a date for the end of all U.S. military activity in Vietnam and to risk the effect on Saigon.

It is not an easy question for the President. His concern about the possibility of a Communist South Vietnam has behind it the sincerity of lifelong belief. But in the choice he faces, the risks are not all one way.

To stay with the present policy could mean a reduced U.S. force beleaguered in Vietnam next year. It could mean re-election this fall of a rigid Saigon government unable to accommodate to the changed political circumstances of eventual American withdrawal. It could mean an American public opinion so embittered that it would turn against even the minimum obligations of honor to Vietnam, such as continuing aid.

The effect on his own country ought to concern the President most. Americans are yearning now for a leadership that will bring them together. They are tired of all the overreaching of recent years, the excesses of zeal on one side and another. They must have an end to the symbol of division, our part in the killing in Vietnam.

"The peace we seek to win is not victory over any other people but the peace that comes 'with healing in its wings.'" The words are President Nixon's, in his inaugural address.

Pentagon Papers' Strange Bedfellows

By Alexander Auerbach

WASHINGTON. — Crisis, like politics, produces strange bedfellows, and the conflict over the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers produced some of the strangest.

Lester Maddox and George Wallace spoke out for The New York Times despite their hostility toward its liberal views. A conservative Republican paper called the Nixon administration "inept and stupid." The Wall Street Journal editorialized in defense of taking of government information, although not government property.

Pierre Salinger, who, when he was a presidential press secretary, was obliged to joust with the press, defended press efforts to dig out secret information in his new role of columnist.

And some columnists peeked under the press's mantle of righteousness to point out that The New York Times had in years past been editorially horrified at the thought of using secret documents.

In all it was a rough time for the press, and even the U.S. Supreme Court's 6-3 verdict in favor of The New York Times and The Washington Post was hardly the ringingly unanimous decision many editors would have liked.

The controversy — involving grave issues of constitutional rights and the nation's security, and powerful institutions on both sides—was the stuff in which editorialists glory.

"The immediate issue," said the Wall Street Journal, was whether "an American [is] free to speak and publish without prior restraint or censorship. The answer, under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is a resounding yes."

One issue touched upon by the Journal and other papers was how the documents were obtained. "But a charge of theft," the paper said, "suggests that information has the same status as an Army truck or any other piece of government property. It does not.

"Aside from the paper and ink, which could be called property, this is information dealing with the conduct of the public's business. Whether or not the public should have this information is not a question of property but a question of the public's right to information weighed against security consideration."

The Baltimore Sun called for "some rule of reason in 'classifying' government information," arguing that the "top secret" label is used more often to hide administrative errors than to protect vital national secrets.

But columnist Victor Lasky turned The New York Times' own words back on itself. Lasky recalled a December, 1962, editorial that attacked the Saturday Evening Post for revealing actions of the National Security Council during the Cuban crisis six weeks before.

In an editorial titled "Breach of Security" The New York Times intoned, "How can advisers to the President be expected to give advice freely and easily and at all times honestly and with complete integrity if they have to worry about what their arguments will look like in print a few weeks later?"

But if Lasky was saying The New York Times had changed its tune, what would he have said of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger?

The Clarion-Ledger, politically conservative, has no love lost for The New York Times. The newspaper went out of its way in an editorial to recall a New York Times series "that depicted Fidel Castro as a sort of Robin Hood, bent on agrarian reform." The Clarion-Ledger also criticized the decision to publish the Pentagon Papers.

"Having said all that," the paper concluded, "we believe the government move to suppress the publication was a mistake. . . . The right of the people of the nation to know what newspapers can turn up is indisputable."

Another conservative made very uncomfortable by the flap was William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader. In a front-page editorial, in boldface type, Loeb wrote:

"This newspaper finds it difficult to determine who presents the more disgusting sight, the left-wing newspapers and the left-wing political leaders in the United States who seem determined to vilify their own nation, their own flag, even their armed forces, or the Nixon administration on the other hand, which is so inept and stupid in its presentation to the American people of what is actually a very good case for the Vietnam war."

Obviously, not all the press was ready to back The New York Times. The Birmingham, Ala., News said: "Whether or not the thief who took [the papers] and the newspaper editors and the peace-at-any-price activists who read them consider their publication dangerous to the national interest, the person who stamped them top secret had reason to do so.

"So long as that stamp was on them, the theft was a violation of the law and the publication, however rationalized, was the height of irresponsibility."

The Detroit News said flatly that it "does not agree with those of our press colleagues contending that national interest—and the cause of a free press—are served by the current battle over publication of secret Pentagon papers."

At its extreme, the paper said, the practice would allow publication of secret weapon plans and intelligence reports, which "would result in a disastrous (for the press) collision between press freedom and the manifest democratic need for orderly government."

The editors added that the News "does not want the freedom of press so important to our existence stretched to justify this type of irresponsibility."

Gallup Poll

Newsweek magazine commissioned the Gallup poll to find out what a representative sampling of Americans thought about the publication of the papers.

Gallup reported 46 percent of the people polled said they disapproved of government attempts to keep the paper from publishing; 33 percent favored the government and 19 percent had no opinion. Yet, an almost identical plurality felt that there was greater harm done to national security by publishing the documents than to freedom of the press by the attempts to block publication.

A majority—56 percent—felt that the government keeps too much information secret, but the same percentage felt the press is too quick to print classified material whether or not it might hurt national security.

In short the poll indicates that the public is hardly foursquare behind what The New York Times and other papers did, and most are just as dubious about the judgment of the government.

And then, of course, there are those people who have no opinion at all. In the Newsweek poll they ranged from 12 to 19 percent of the total—up to one adult in five.

Not every paper received controversial reactions from its readers:

The Montana Standard in Butte ran wire service stories on the Pentagon Papers, editorials, columns and cartoons. Yet Jeffrey Gibson, editor of the editorial page, reports he hasn't received a single letter from a reader on the subject.

"In my experience there is damned little reaction in this community to anything that happens outside Butte," Gibson says.

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300-Year-Old Canal May Give Way to French Autoroute

By Waverley Root

BEZIERS (IHT).—Drive along National Route 112 from Agde to Béziers. At your left, paralleling the road behind a screen of poplars, is a narrow ribbon of peaceful water. It is a section of the Canal du Midi, which fulfilled a dream already 1,569 years old when, three centuries ago, it linked the Mediterranean to the Atlantic across the land of Languedoc.

From time to time it is crossed by an ancient hump-backed bridge, wide enough for only one car and too steep to see if someone is coming up the other side. Beyond the bridge, you will find only an empty dirt road flanked by dreaming vineyards, an oasis of tranquillity.

Modernity is threatening the canal. It could disappear almost unnoticed, for nobody seems to be looking. The canal may be in danger, but if anything has been printed about it in the French press, I have not seen it. If anything has been said about it on the state television or radio, I have not heard it. One privately operated radio station alone has sounded a warning: There is a plan afoot to convert the Canal du Midi into an autoroute.

The idea will horrify those who think that the voracious automobile has already buried too much French countryside under concrete. It also represents a willingness to sacrifice waterborne vacationers to land-rovers, for a few years ago the canal developed a new and highly agreeable means of passing holidays, one that does no violence to the landscape. Cabin cruisers may be rented for inland waterway trips along the canal, restoring to it one of its earliest functions—for in the 17th and 18th centuries, passengers traveled along it by *coches d'eau*, water coaches, which whisked them along at four miles an hour—sheltered, if it rained, in the common cabin or, for a 50 percent surcharge, in the "decorated cabin." It was a popular means of transport, for it foiled the highwaymen. A really enterprising robber, it would seem, ought not to be baffled by the obstacle of a waterway only six feet deep and 65 wide, but the gentlemen of the road had no aptitude for naval warfare.

The Canal du Midi would seem to merit preservation if only as a museum of history (for instance, the Duke of Wellington was stopped on its line near Toulouse a year before he proved unstoppable at Waterloo) and of engineering (for when it was constructed the canal was the most remarkable achievement of its kind in France, or, for that matter, in Europe).

The first person who gave serious consideration to the idea of linking the Mediterranean and the Atlantic by a canal across southwestern France was the Emperor Augustus. It was tempting to eliminate the long voyage around Spain, especially the passage through the Strait of Gibraltar. The clumsy ships of older times were frequently wrecked in its narrow waters and pirates lurked in an area where all shipping was obliged to pass. The project proved too ambitious for the engineers of Rome and it was too much also for Charlemagne, who was unable to find anyone hardy enough to attempt the construction of a canal. Francois I put engineers to work on the idea, but they gave up. Henri IV, under whom similar but less difficult projects had been carried out, gave up too. Louis XIII investigated the possibilities, unwaveringly. Not until Louis XIV was the task actually undertaken.

The story of the Canal du Midi, as it is told today, is marred by two major errors. It begins with a legend reminiscent of the tales of Archimedes in his bath, Isaac Newton under his apple tree, or James Watt before his tea kettle. Unpicturesquely, the incident never happened. The second mistake in the accepted version is that it awards credit for the creation of the canal to the wrong man.

In honor of the founder of the canal, the broad esplanade which has replaced the medieval walls of Béziers has been named the Allées Paul Riquet; and on them stands David d'Angers's bronze statue of Paul Riquet himself, magnificent in slashed doublet, puffed-out hose, funnel-topped boots and horseman's cloak. The wealthy Paul Riquet deserves full credit for foresight, as the contractor who promoted and financed the construction of the two-seas canal; but it was not he who solved the ancient problem of how to do it, though the legend says he did.

That problem was how to overcome the obstacle which had checked all previous attempts to design a canal—the Black Mountain, which is not a mountain, but a range of mountains. The story as currently recounted, unchallenged, depicts Paul Riquet seated near the Black Mountain watershed. He notices a stream to his left, running downhill in one direction; he notices another to his right, running downhill in another direction; and though it is not recorded that he sprang to his feet and cried, "Eureka!" he understood instantaneously how to build the canal. To the uninspired observer, it might seem that Riquet had discovered *nothing except*, a little belatedly, that water runs downhill. But for the many retailers of this story, he had learned much more. "Riquet's natural genious," one admiring commentator explained, "made up for his lack of acquaintance with geometry and hydraulics; and he conceived and executed the Canal of Languedoc without preliminary studies."

Even in the time of Louis XIV, major projects of this kind were not improvised "without preliminary studies"; and this would have been particularly true for an enterprise carried out with such exactitude that, though digging started simultaneously at three different points along the 140-mile route of the canal, no corrections were required when the different sections met, to bring them into line with each other. This meant planning, and the way of it was this:

In the year 1660, Riquet had in his service a young man named François Andréossy, unnamed in the legend, who is described as a "mathematician"—a term which in those days covered more ground than it does now; suppose we call him a physicist. Intrigued by the idea of a two-seas canal, Andréosy drew up a report for Riquet which concluded that its construction was in principle feasible, and then set out for Italy, where he inspected the only works then existing which were pertinent to his project—the canals for navigable waterways built by Leonardo da Vinci in 1497. On his return, he drew up the first of a series of detailed plans for the execution of the work. He was 27 at the time.

Andréossy's predecessors had all counted on filling the canal with water raised from below (from the Garonne River, for instance); and all of them had discovered that it was impracticable to lift a sufficient volume of water to the height required. Andréossy's solution was to feed the canal with water, not from below, but from above. To do this, he diverted the streamlets of the Black Mountain, above the pass through which the canal had to flow, into enormous reservoirs. The canal was supplied with water from these reservoirs when its first sector was started, in 1665, and it is still being supplied from them today.

Riquet's great merit was that he recognized the value of Andreossy's plan and backed it to the limit. He had loaned the king considerable sums of money for the upkeep of his armies in Catalonia and therefore had influence at court. He persuaded Louis XIV's chief minister, Colbert, to espouse the project, partly by pledging that in exchange for a concession to operate the canal, he would throw all his personal fortune into its realization. This he did, even to the extent of depriving his daughters of their dowries, an act for which they were not grateful at the time. They had occasion later to reverse their opinion of what they had considered his folly. For though Riquet himself died, all but ruined, six months before the canal was completed, his heirs were enriched during more than a century by the revenues of the canal—until the French Revolution took it away from them.

It was Andréossy who planned and directed the building of the canal, from the Garonne, which runs to the Atlantic, to the Lagoon of Thau, on which Riquet built the still flourishing Mediterranean port of Sète. He showed infinite ingenuity in solving hydraulic problems which no one had ever encountered before. He placed a double lock at Toulouse, where the canal enters the Garonne, to protect it from the floods of the river. He built a round three-level lock where the canal met the Hérault at the exact point where a dam had been built to supply water to the mills which lined its banks; barges could turn within it to rise to the river's upper level, or descend to the lower one.

Where the canal crossed the torrent of the Libron, which could be counted upon to produce inconveniently some 12 flash floods a year, he installed a movable cradle (he called it a raft) which could be put in place in 20 minutes when the torrent rose to give the floodwaters passage without silting up the canal. And just outside of Béziers, he built his "water staircase," where eight locks one above the other lift barges 80 feet. In his day, it took an hour and a quarter to climb the stairs, but recently I timed one of the 40 barges still operating on the canal at 25 minutes.

Andréossy scored a political as well as an engineering success when he reached the hills of Malpas, a barrier which, Riquet's enemies delightedly imagined, would provoke a lengthy and costly detour; and they secured a decree that work be stopped until an investigating committee could examine a situation described as ruinous. When the decree arrived, it was too late. The canal had already passed the hills; Andréossy had simply tunneled under them. The tunnel is still there and still in use.

Vauban visited the canal after it had been finished and expressed his admiration—and also his surprise "at not seeing there statues of Riquet and Andréossy, the authors of this great undertaking." Riquet has his statue today, but there is none to Andréossy. After Paul Riquet's death, his heirs shouldered him out. He died in 1688, at 55, so embittered by lack of recognition of his exploit that his family felt chagrin had shortened his life. The Canal du Midi remains his only monument, and it is anonymous. If it is swallowed up now by the hunger of the automobile, nothing will remain of the work of the man who may well have been the greatest engineer of his time.



The legend depicts Paul Riquet (right) seated near the Black Mountain watershed. He notices a stream to his left, running downhill in one direction; he notices another to his right, running downhill in another. . . and he understood instantaneously how to build the canal. To the uninspired observer it might seem that Riquet had discovered nothing except, a little belatedly, that water runs downhill.

Susan Sontag as Movie Director

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—"I am not a film critic," said writer Susan Sontag. She did not raise her pleasant, low voice but her delivery of it was emphatic. She is tall and slender with alert, brown eyes and wears her dark locks long. Dressed in a sweater, slacks and a leather coat, as she lunched at the Brasserie Lipp the other day, she might have been mistaken for an artist's model, but never for a film critic.

She has become, however, a film director. She has made two films in Sweden—writing and directing both—and she is now preparing to shoot a motion picture in Paris.

"Some time ago I wrote a few essays on directors I admire—Bergman, Godard and Resnais," she said, explaining how she has come to be erroneously classed as a film critic. Actually, if she will permit the contradiction, she is a perceptive analyst of the cinema, but she has never served as a reviewer, though she has served as juror at the Venice festival.

"The movies have fascinated me since childhood," she recalled. "My mother, who lived in Los Angeles during the First World War, was often an extra in the Griffith productions. The pay was a dollar a day then, but that was the equivalent of ten dollars today. I was born in New York City in 1933. I suffered from chronic asthma, the Proust complaint, so we moved to Arizona, and I grew up in a little town there—one third of the population were tourists with respiratory ailments, one third was white and one third was Indian.



Susan Sontag
...no critic.

"One day a movie company arrived for location shooting on 'Duel in the Sun,' King Vidor, the director, gave me an extra part, that of an Indian girl. I never wanted to be an actress, but I did want to find out everything about the movies. Later we moved to Los Angeles and I studied at Hollywood High, before entering Berkeley at 15. Hollywood was still the movie capital when I went to school and I never missed an opportunity to go on a studio tour."

Miss Sontag spent a year at Berkeley and then transferred to the University of Chicago where she obtained her first degree, a BA and fulfilled the requirements for a PhD. At 17, she married a professor, Philip Rieff, and together they wrote the book "Freud, The Mind of a Moralist." The marriage ended in separation and their son is now a college student.

Expression

"In the 1960s, it seemed to me that the movies—with the new wave breakthrough and the Swedish films—had discovered a unique form of expression," Miss Sontag continued. "I became passionately interested in this development and wrote about it. I began a serious study of the movies from their start. Each summer I came to Paris to attend the showings at the Cinemathèque. That was an education in itself. I never went to film school and I learned about film technique—in as far as it was possible—from going on the sets, watching directors and actors at work and in sitting in on the editing, spying out how a film was achieved. I was traveling in Greece when Jules Dassin was at work on "Phèdre" there and got a job as an extra so that I could observe. I went through its creation from the first "take" to the cutting.

"Three years ago—out of the blue, as it were—I was invited to go to Sweden and make a film. How could I resist such a challenge? I wrote the script, 'Duet for Cannibals,' and I engaged a cast of four Swedish actors who spoke excellent English. I didn't speak Swedish, but we had to film in Swedish."

"Duet for Cannibals," seen here last year, concerned two couples—a professor and his wife and a younger pair—whose lives become entangled. It was widely shown and discussed and proved sufficiently successful to bring Miss Sontag an offer to do another film in Stockholm. The second film, "Brother Carl," was shot in English with an acting company of six, two of whom were French players: Geneviève Page and Laurent Terzieff. It will be released here in the fall.

Translation

Miss Sontag's novels ("The Benefactor" and "Death Kit") and her collections of essays on a variety of subjects—from politics to anthropology—have been translated into 18 languages. She does not intend, she says, to abandon literature for the cinema, preferring to work at both.

"As I see it the two are different methods of expression," she said. "It is rather like being both a doctor and an engraver. It is the direction of films that interests me, but I don't want to make films of my novels.

"The film I am preparing to shoot in Paris is an adaptation of Simone de Beauvoir's novel, 'L'Invitée,' published in English as 'She Came To Stay.' It is a triangle tale and is set in Montparnasse on the eve of World War II. I want to make it in French. I always think it's absurd in the movies when all the Parisian café waiters and everyone else, supposedly French, speak English. Jeanne Moreau will probably act the leading role, that of a woman who almost loses her mate to a young girl. I hope I will be able to capture the scene of prewar Paris."

Miss Sontag's first film, "Duet for Cannibals," has been compared to Bergman in style, but she does not think the Swedish director has had much influence on her work, despite her admiration of him.

"I think Fritz Lang and, in a degree, Hitchcock were my guides," she remarked. "The sinister professor in my film is a descendant of Dr. Mabuse. The German and Russian silents were the greatest of all movies, but my taste is very catholic. My favorite Swedish film is from the silent era: Stiller's 'Erotica,' and my favorite French film is Renoir's 'La Regle du Jeu.' I would pass up almost any new film to see an old one by Lubitsch. Isn't 'Angel' delightful? I hope to do a biographical film after Paris, the life of a saint who founded an order. But, first things first, so I must go home and continue writing the screen adaptation of the Beauvoir novel."

Arts Agenda

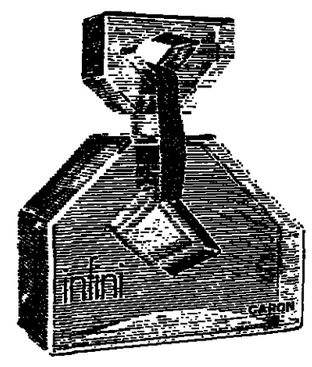
The London Festival Ballet has begun a four-week European tour that will take it to France, Monte Carlo, Italy, Greece—where it will open the Athens Festival with its new production of "Giselle"—and Cyprus.

* * *

Maina Gielgud, one of the leading dancers of Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, is taking a year's leave from the Brussels-based troupe, during which she will work with George Balanchine and his chief assistant, John Taras. She is scheduled to spend most of the year with the Deutsche Oper, Berlin, where Taras is ballet director, and will appear as guest at the Grand Théâtre in Geneva, where Balanchine is artistic adviser of the dance company.

* * *

The Paris Opéra ballet is giving 20 performances of "Swan Lake" to July 24 (daily except Sundays) at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. The Odette-Odile role will be shared by seven of the Opéra's ballerinas during the run, while the principal male role will be taken by five of the troupe's leading dancers.

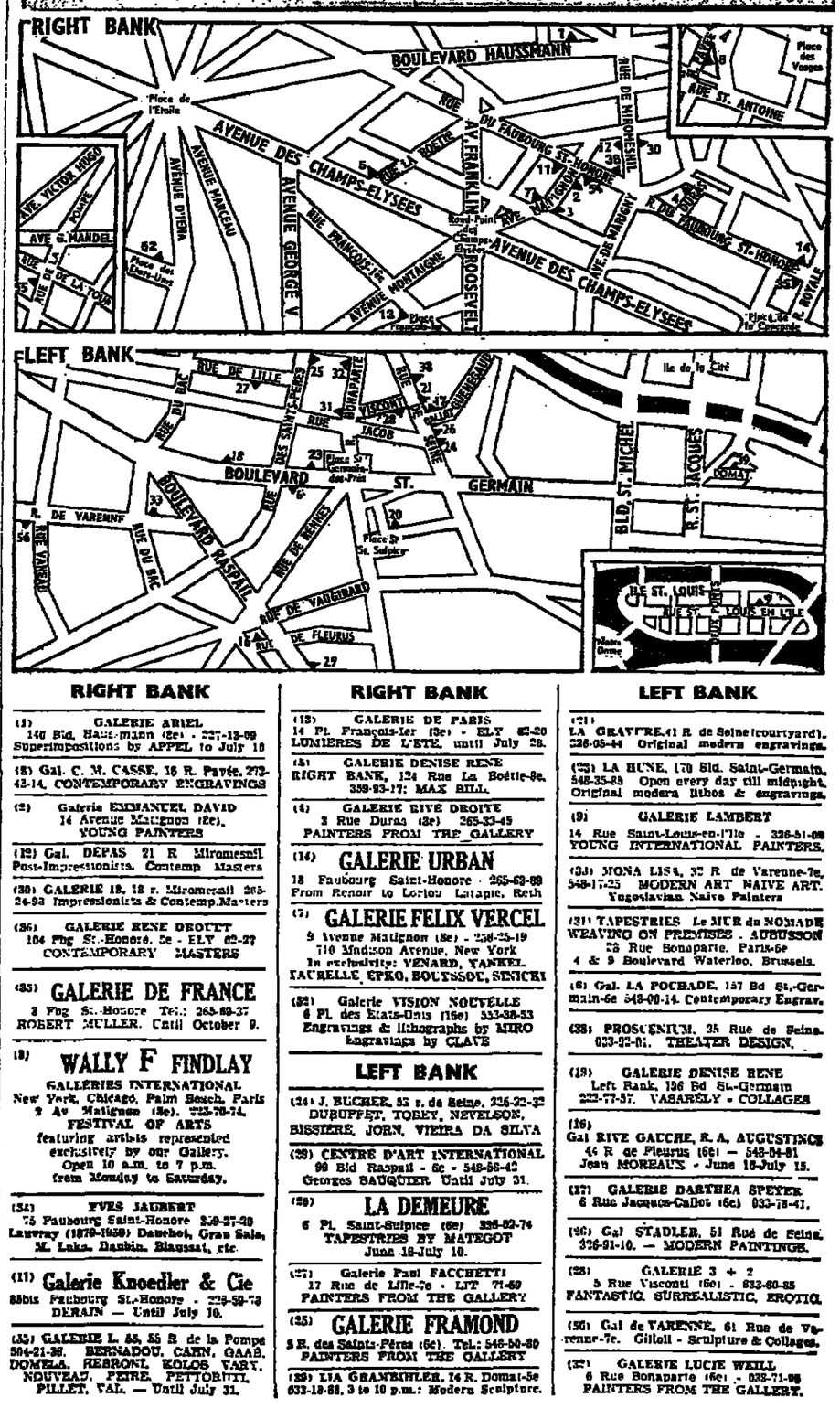
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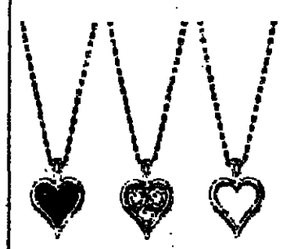
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Tokyo Exchange

July 5, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	157	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	88
Canon Camb	229	Mitsubi Corp.	158
Dai Nip. Print	298	Mitsui & Co.	186
Fuji Bank	320	Mitsukoshi	430
Fuji Photo	645	Nippon Elec.	217
Hitachi	136	Sharp	252
Honda Motor	220	Shiseido	380
C. Itoh	153	Sony Corp	3,790
Japan Air Lines	1,800	Sumitomo Bk.	329
Kansai El P.	753	Taisho Marine	381
Kao Soap	358	Takeda Chem.	242
Kirin Brewery	231	Teijin	80
Komatsu	211	Tokyo Marine	656
Kubota I Wks.	168	Toray	121
Matsu E. Ind.	590	Toyota Motor	455
Matsu El. Wks	666		

European Gold Markets

July 5, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	40.22	40.30	— 0.07
Zurich	40.37	40.30	— 0.07
Paris (12.5 kilo)	40.97	40.82	— 0.24

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	125.9	125.9	128.0	112.5
Brussels	103.63	103.09	103.71	92.14
Frankfurt	137.92	137.59	146.14	119.43
London 30	383.9	385.4	398.8	305.3
London 500	173.39	173.89	173.89	132.46
Milan	50.32	50.41	60.09	43.74
Paris	102.2	102.5	104.3	99.2
Sydney	503.27	501.45	518.51	477.13
Tokyo (n)	198.68	199.95	200.33	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2630.44	2642.78	2651.06	1921.74
Zurich	346.9	348.2	355.6	307.3

(n) new; (o) old.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 5, 1971.

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2560	Abitibi	7½	7	7	—⅛
80	Acklands	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
30	Agra Ind	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
620	Albta GT	43	43¾	43¼	—
225	Albta NG	23¼	23	23	—¼
1016	Argus pf C	9	9	9	
1500	Atl Sug	7½	7½	7½	
5382	Bk Nova S	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+¼
3582	Bell Can	45⅞	45½	46⅝	
6250	Block Bros	3.90	3.80	3.80	—.10
2300	Bovis	2.05	2.00	2.00	
952	Burns	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
100	Calg Pow	27½	27½	27½	
330	Can Malt	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
200	Can Pack	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
850	Can Perm Mtg	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
400	Cdn Hydro	15	15	15	
3772	Cdn. Im Bk	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+¼
2932	Cdn Ind Gas	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—¼
114	Cdn Tire	39	39	39	+½
5575	Capital Div	.81	.80	.81	—.01
1500	Chemcell	5.00	4.90	4.95	—.05
200	Colum Cel	4.25	4.25	4.25	
2500	Crwlth H Inns	12¼	12	12⅛	
400	Con Build	1.35	1.35	1.35	—.05
6090	Consum Gas	21¼	21	21	—¼
50	Crush Int	19	19	19	
1800	Cygnus A	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
1500	Cygnus B	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
10	Dom Fdrs	24½	24½	24½	
2615	Dom Stores	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
13275	duPont Can	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅛
455	Emco	18½	18½	18½	—¼
787	Falcon	114	114	114	—2
970	Fed Grain	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
175	Fraser	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
450	Gen Dist Can	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
650	Gt L Pap	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
50	Gt WLife	45	45	45	+1
392	Greyhd Can	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
2400	Guar Trust	11½	11¼	11¼	
10976	Gulf Can	23	23	23	+1
600	Hawk Sid	2.90	2.85	2.85	—.10
815	Huron&Erie	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
620	IAC Ltd	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅛
2654	Inland Gas	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
4080	IKNT P Line	29¾	28¼	28¼	—⅛
600	Inv Grp A	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛
830	Jockey Cl	4.75	4.60	4.65	+.05
2700	Kaiser Resour	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
4143	Labatt J	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
2610	Loblaw A	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
1850	Loblaw B	5¾	5⅝	5½	
600	Loeb	3.85	3.85	3.85	+.05
5326	MacM Bl	23¾	23½	23½	—⅛
200	Maple Mill	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
600	Metro Strs	41	41	41	—1
2633	Moore	36¼	36⅛	35⅞	—⅛
600	MorseRob A	15⅛	15⅛	15½	—½
9422	Norand	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	
3200	Nor CTL G	16	15⅞	16	
2200	Nor CTL G	16	15⅞	16	
1555	OSF Ind	5	5	5	
4091	Oshawa A	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+½
700	Pembina A	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
850	Petrofina	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
200	Rothmans	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+⅛
560	Scotts Rest	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
1270	Shell Can A	36½	36¼	36½	+⅛
10707	Simpsn Ltd	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
360	SimpStr A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
420	Salter Sll	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
1150	Std Brslg Ltd	13¼	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
2226	Steel Can	25½	25¼	25⅜	+⅛
350	Super Pet	42½	42⅛	42¼	+⅛
430	Teledyn Can	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
425	Texaco Can	33¼	33	33⅛	+⅛
595	Tor Dm Bk	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
1200	Trad Grp A	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
274	Trans Can	34	33½	33⅞	
3680	Trans Mt	23½	23⅜	23½	+⅛
300	Un Carb Can	17½	17½	17½	
5692	Un Gas Can	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
1152	Versatile	4.65	4.45	4.60	+.25
100	Weldwood	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
640	Westn Intl	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
1300	W Cdn Seed	4.60	4.55	4.55	—.15
1300	Wstgh Can	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
1139	Weston	17½	17½	17½	
750	White Pass	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
	MINES				
40	Agnico	2.55	2.55	2.55	—.03
6000	A Rouyn	.48½	.45	.48	—.03
500	Aunor	2.30	2.30	2.30	—.10
2135	Bralor	17.00	16.63	16.75	
900	Brenda	7.75	7.65	7.75	+.20
800	Brun MS	6.05	5.95	6.05	—.05
850	Camflo	3.00	2.94	2.94	+.01
2500	Can Tung	2.19	2.15	2.15	—.04
100	Cassiar	22.50	22.50	22.50	
13150	Chmaloy	2.80	2.50	2.80	+.22
1010	Coch Will	.32½	.32	.32	—.00½
300	C Marben	2.45	2.45	2.45	+.05
2800	C Morris	2.11	2.05	2.11	+.01
400	C Rambir	1.95	1.95	1.95	—.05
1700	Copperf	1.27	1.26	1.27	—.01
250	Crgmt	8.85	8.70	8.70	—.25
230	Denis	25.00	24.75	24.75	—.25
1500	Dickens	1.10	1.06	1.10	+.04
550	East Sull	3.25	3.25	3.25	
22750	Giant Msc	5.25	5.05	5.20	+.10
125	Holling	40.25	40.25	40.25	+.12
428	Int Mogul	11.62	11.50	11.50	—.12
500	Joutel Cop	.67	.67	.67	+.03
1600	Km Kotla	.70	.70	.70	+.04
4050	Kerr Ad	8.45	8.05	8.10	—.30
355	L Dufit	14.00	14.00	14.00	
700	La Luz	5.00	5.00	5.00	
550	LL Lac	2.05	2.00	2.00	—
910	Madlins	3.10	3.05	3.05	—.05
337	Mattag	27.50	27.50	27.50	—.25
100	Newcon	5.50	5.50	5.50	
3500	New Imp	.80	.75	.76	—.04
1515	Opem	10.87	10.75	10.87	
100	Orchan	3.95	3.95	3.95	+.05
100	Pamour	2.01	2.01	2.01	—.09
500	Patino	21.25	21.25	21.25	
220	Pine Pt	30.00	29.87	30.00	
450	Placer	31.00	30.62	30.62	+.12
1000	Rayrock	1.30	1.30	1.30	+.05
2000	Sherritt	17.37	17.12	17.37	
850	Steep R	2.26	2.25	2.25	—.01
230	Sullivan	3.25	3.25	3.25	
1510	Tribag	.97	.96	.96	+.05
26	Un Keno	5.40	5.40	5.40	
17900	Upp Can	2.05	1.89	1.95	+.20
1950	W Mines	3.40	3.30	3.30	—.10
120	Willroy	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1400	Yk Bear	5.75	5.65	5.75	+.05
	OILS & GAS				
330	Alminex	5.95	5.95	5.95	
6000	B P Oil	7.00	6.90	7.00	
4250	Can Del	15.50	15.37	15.50	+.25
2600	Chief Dev	6.70	6.50	6.50	—.15
1000	Clark C	2.50	2.42	2.42	—.08
1900	Dynam	1.04	1.02	1.02	—.01
3200	Gt Plain	32.75	32.75	32.75	—.25
600	Nat Petro	3.10	3.00	3.10	—.05
8020	Num OG	9.30	9.06	9.15	—.10
3100	Permo	.63	.62	.63	+.02
3200	Petrol	1.23	1.20	1.23	+.03
7700	Place G	1.49	1.45	1.48	+.03
14700	Spooner	1.95	1.80	1.94	+.14

Total sales 1,463,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300	Asbestos	35	35	35	+½
4752	Bank Mont	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
625	Bombardier	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
15350	Brinco	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
500	Can Cement	43	42¾	43	
300	Can Stmship	33	32½	33	+½
100	Crn Zell A	18½	18½	18½	+¼
875	Dom Text	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
545	Imasco	19½	19½	19½	
22610	Ivaco	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
600	Jam. P Svc	.32	.32	.32	—.1
1300	Laur Fin	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
925	Molson A	18¾	18¼	18¾	+½
1270	Molson B	18½	18¼	18½	+½
725	Mtl Trust	16⅝	16½	16½	
2098	Power Cp	5½	5½	5½	
2905	Price Co	8	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
2079	Royal Bank	26½	26⅜	26⅜	—
33	Rohal Trst	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
5733	Steinberg A	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
300	Velcro Ind	19	19	19	+½
620	Zellers	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛

Total sales 1,037,777 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	92½	93½
Aerop Paris 9-35	102½	103½
Amax 8¾-86	93¼	97¾
Am Brands 8-81	93½	97½
Amerlbas 7¾-78	97¾	100¾
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	103	104
BeatFoods 9-85	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8¼-86	93½	94½
Bendix 8-77	97	100
Bo g Warn 8-79	95¼	95¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
Cabot 5½-80	103½	104½
C.N.PTT 8-85	94	95
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	100¼
Chevron 7-80	91	92
Chrysler 7-84	85	86
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	97	100
CNA Overs 9-75	103¼	104¼
Conoco 8-86	94	95
ContOil 9½-85	104½	105½
ContOil 7-80	92	93
Cont Tele 9-82	102½	103½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Copen City 8-84	97	98
Copen City 9-85	100½	101½
Copen Tel 9-85	100¾	101¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Corning 8¼-86	99	100
Courtaulds 9-82	101	102
Courtaulds 9¼-85	102	103
CutlerHam 7½-80	92½	93½
Denmark 9-82	102¼	103¼
Denmark 9¼-85	102½	103½
EIB 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
El.France 8½-86	97¼	100¼
Erap 9-82	99¾	100¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 9-85	105½	106½
Esso 8-86	97¼	98¼
Ferrovie 8¾-86	99	100
FinlMtgBk 8½-86	92	93
Ford 8-81	99	100
GDF 9-85	103	104
GenMills 7-80	92½	93½
Gen Mills 8-86	94¼	95¼
Granges 8½-89	94½	95½
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	100	101
Gus 8½-86	95¼	96¼
Hambros 9½-85	103	104
Hamersley 9½-85	101	102
Hawker Sid 9-75	101½	102½
Honda 7½-81	93½	94½
Iceland 8¾-86	97½	98½
I.S.E. 9-85	102¼	103¼
ISE 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Ireland 9-85	100	101
Ireland 8¼-89	92¾	93¾
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
MassFerg 9-82	100¾	101¾
Mobil Inf 7-86	91¼	92¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
Montagu tr 5¼-85	101½	102½
Montreal 9-85	103	104
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	97¾	100¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	98½	99½
NipponEl 7½-81	91¾	92¾
NovaScotia 9-85	102¼	103¼
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Oslo 9-85	101¾	102¾
OtisElev 8¾-85	100½	101½
Pechiney 9-85	102	103
QuebecCity 9-82	103¼	104¼
QuebecHyd8-74/79	100¾	101¾
QuebecHydr 9¼-8	102¾	103¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	95	96
QuebecProv 9-85	102½	103½
Queensland 9-82	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
SFE 9-78	102¾	103¾
Siemens 9-85	103	104
SiraKvina 9-85	101	102
Transocean 7-80	89	90
Transocean 8-84	95	96
Transocean 9-85	103½	104½
Transocean 8-86	94¼	95¼
TRW 7¼-83	87	88
UnitMerch 9-82	99½	100½

Floating Rates

	Bid	Asked
Autopista 9⅜-75	99¼	100¼
Enel 8¼-8	99⅛	99⅝
GeneralCa 7½-80	98¼	98¾
Insilco 7½-90	98¼	98¾
Pepsi 6⅝-80	96	96½
Argentine 8¼-77	97⅞	98⅛

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Addressog 4¾-88	79	80
Amoco 5½-84	95½	96½
Apco 6-89	83	84
Alusuisse 4¾-87	82¼	83¼
Amer Can 4¾-83	83¼	84¼
Am Tob 5¼-83	123	124
Asahi 6¼-84	101¼	102¼
Ashland 5-88	84	85
Beat Foods 7¼-90	117	118
Chevron 5-88	97½	98½
Chesebr 6¼-84	110	111
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	64
Chrysler 5-88	68¼	69¼
Cont Tele 5½-88	94	95
Cumminsinf 5-85	126½	127½
Dal Nippon 6¾-86	116½	117½
EquityF 5¼-89	83	84
EastKodak 4½-88	97	98
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	111¾	112¾
Firestone 5-88	95½	95½
Ford 5-83	93½	94½
Ford 6-86	103	104
Full Photo 6¾-85	176	180
GenElec 4¼-85	93¼	97¼
GenFoods 4½-82	95	96
Gillette 4¾-82	84¼	85¼
Hitachi 6¼-84	91	92
Holiday Inns 8-85	125¼	137¾
Honeywell 5-83	106½	107½
I.S.E. 5-88	113	114
I.S.E. 6¼-89	110½	111½
Itoh 6½-89	111	112
J. Logan 4¾-83	103	104
W. Kidde 5-87	74¼	75¼
Komatsu 6¼-84	100½	101½
Kubota 6¼-84	90½	91½
Leasco 5-88	65½	66½
Leasco Int 5-89	54¼	55¼
LTV 5-88	44¾	45¾
MarMidland 5-88	98¼	97¼
Michelin 6-85	106½	107½
Miles 4¾-93	92¾	93¾
Mitsubishi 7-85	98½	99½
MitsubShoji 7½-85	112½	113½
Mitsui 6½-83	130	132
Motorola 4½-83	102½	103½
MurphyOil 5-89	81	82
Nabisco 5¼-83	102¼	103¼
Owens Ill 5-77	99¼	100¼
PanAm 5¼-88	68¼	69¼
PennyJ.C. 6-89	114¾	115¾
Pepsico 4½-87	117½	118½
PhilMor 4¾-89	168¾	167¾
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	91¼	91¾
R.C.A. 5-88	90¼	91¼
Revlon 4¾-83	103¼	104¼
ReynoldsM 5-88	82½	83½
Searle 4¾-88	120½	121½
Texaco 4½-88	92¾	93¾
Toshiba 6½-85	89	90
20th Cent. 5-87	53¼	54¼
Tyco 5-84	52	53
UnionCarb 4¾-82	93½	94½
UtahInt 5¾-83	192	194
WardFood 5¾-88	73	74
WarnLam 4½-88	126¾	127¾

*Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.09	89.73	111.38
Previous	97.00	89.58	111.24

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	24.965
Belgian francs	49.76
British pound ($ per £)	2.4188
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.4956
Dutch guilders	3.5655
Finnish marks	4.1900
French francs	5.5140
German marks	3.5005
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	623.08
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1058
Portuguese escudos	28.520
Spanish pesetas	69.565
Swedish crowns	5.1605
Swiss francs	4.1025

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	86.10
Algemenbank	261.50
Amrobank	57.30
A'damRubb.	40.50
Fokker	39.50
Heineken	273.30
H.V.A.	67
Holland-Am	94
Hoogovens	77.30
I.O.S. Ltd.	50.61
I.P.I.	53
K.L.M.	163
Philips new	46.80
Robeco	245.20
Rolinco	196.20
RoyalDutch	150
Unilever	117
Ver.Machine.	105

Brussels

Arbed	4,900
Ast.d.Mines	1,800
Cock-Ougree	1,414
Electrobel	5,550
Lambert	1,750
Pétrofina	4,195
Ph.Gevaert	1,945
Soc.Générale	13,775
Solvay	2,730
Un.Minière	1,905

Düsseldorf

AEG	168.20
Aug.Thyssen	77.60
BASF	140
Bayer	133
Commerzbk	241.50
Cont.Gummi	121.70
Daimler-Benz	374
Demag	196.50
Deu'bank	308.50
DresdeBank	266.20
Gels Bergw	97.40
Hoechster	161
Hoesch	66.90
Karstadt	374
Kaufhof	272
KHD	149
Lufthansa	76.80
Mannesmann	163.80
Metallgese	375
Rheins	87.50
RWE new	195
Siemens	212.80
Volkswagen	169
Veba	180

London

Anglo-AmCp.	3.40
Anglo-Amin.	18.25
BarclayBank	5.03
BeechamGr.	3.16
Bowater	1.53
BritAmTob	3.44
Brit.Oxygen	0.51½
Brit.Petrole	6.13
Brit.LeyM	0.39
Chartered	2.70
Courtaulds	1.12
Chrysler	0.25
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer Def	2.19
Decca Rec	1.55
Distillers	1.67
Dunlop	1.51
ElMus.Ind	1.52
FreeStGed	5.90
GEC	1.26
Glaxo Gr	3.74
Gt.Univ.S	3.57
Guinness	1.66
Hawker-Sidd	1.81
Hudson-Bay	9.25
ImpChem	2.88
IOS Mgt new	$2.50
Mar&Spen	4.27
MetalBox	3.55
Nichols	0.43
RandMines	1.53
Bank-Org	8.72
RoyalDutch	21.50
R.T.Z.	2.45
Shell	4.04
Tube Invest.	3.52
Union Corp.	2.00
Vickers	0.61
WarL3½	39.37½
West Deep	4.35
West Drief	9.15
West Hold	8.65
West Mir	1.89
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.45

* Ex dividend.

Milan

Fiat	2,365
Finsider	395
Generali	51,900
Italsider	576
LaRinas	244
Montedis	700
Olivetti	2,325
Pirelli	2,244
SniaVisco	2,321
Terni	121

Paris

AirLiquide	400
Béghin	160
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	376
C.G.E.	476.60
C.S.F.	121.90
Citroën	93.40
CieBancaire	650
Créd.Comm.	168.70
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers Ind.	32.40
EssoStand	134.70
Fin.Par.BP	239
Fr.Pétroles	230
GerDan	463.20
IBM	1,934
ImpOil	147.50
IntNickCan	220
Mach.Bull	93.50
Michelin	1,355
Mobil	336
OraniumPét.	170
PathéMarc	55
Péchiney	163.10
Peugeot	269.80
Radio Techn.	230
Rh.Poulenc	205
Rio Tinto	35.95
RoyalDutch	250.10
St.Gobain	139.70
Schneider	240
Shell	121.70
Simca	55
Soc.Générale	—
SuezCieFin	309.10
Thomson	129
Ugine-Kuhl	181.50
Young3½%	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,420
B.Boveri	1,400
Ciba-Geigy	2,520
Cr.Suisse	3,430
Fischer	1,240
Hoff'Roche bl	181,000
Nestlé	3,170
Sandoz	4,100
Sté B.Suisse	3,500
Sulzer	3,175
U.B. Suisse	3,910

Eurodollars

July 5, 1971

	Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
7 Day Fix	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 3/8
One Month	6 1/16	6 3/16	Unch.
3 Months	6 1/2	6 5/8	Unch.
One Year	7 3/8	7 1/2	Unch.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 5, 1971

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(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.20
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF34.56
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.72
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.33
(w) Amitalia Fund	$9.38
(w) Ampro Fund	$12.00
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr	$29.14
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$11.66
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$39.31†
(w) Asca Corporation	DM20.75
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence87.1
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust	$11.02
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$7.87
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd	$7.76
(w) Browninvest	$23.73
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll Fd.	$0.81+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V.	$10.11
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$14.45
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	Can.$4.69
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap Growth Fd	$4.57
— (d) Cap Gr.R'l Est Fd	$11.38
— (d) Sec Baham. Inv.Tr	Bah.$5.43
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.31
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$110.55
(d) Caribico warrant "B"	$70.75
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,084.64
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs	$9.45
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.81
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.66
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF102.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF103.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF154.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF100.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF243.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.60
(w) D.G.C.	$55.23
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.14
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.77
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$12.56
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.73
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A.	$8.70
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.13
(d) Euronion	$37.60
(d) Exec. Fund Canada	$6.17
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$5.60
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.85
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$11.53
(d) Fiducem	BF1.375
(d) Finance Union	$10.81
(w) First Fund	$11.53
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$9.13
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr.Fd	$10.02
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	$9.72
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$24.86
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$97.48
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$72.71
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$14.64
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$13.38†
(d) Fonditalia	$10.27
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,523
(w) Foreign Exchange Fd	$9.86
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A.	$841.10
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$830.04
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF140.45
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.37
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.71
(w) Frontier Trust	$10.68
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US)	$2.51
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.69
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.04
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$12.75
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$11.16
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (i) USIF Real Estate	$7.85**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.10**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	$6.98
(r) Growth International	$9.11
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$8.31
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$9.843
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.810
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.75
(d) ICOFUND	$9.69
IOT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.89
— (d) Realstock	$10.66
— (d) Fund of New York	$9.61
— (d) Fund of Nations	$10.46
(w) INGROW	$23.79
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F	$10.08
— (d) Neckermann Fund	$23.79
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd	$9.75
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$14.07
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.72
— (d) IOS International	Can.$6.53
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.71*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.86
— (d) I.I.T	$7.07
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM17.93
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$8.32*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$8.07
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$4.01
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.39
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$7.23
(d) Interfix	$104.67
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.80
(d) Interitalia	Lire7.288
(w) Intermarket Fund	$119.11
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$940.88
(d) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,188.39
(i) Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$18.81
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.12
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$10.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$26.06
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$22.19
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,081
(w) Keyfund	$8.71
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$12.61
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$68.43
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$19.34
(w) Luxfund	$31.35
(d) M. & G Island Fund	Pence71.1
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.79
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.57
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$9.99
(i) N.A.M.F	$92.04
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.05
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$8.32
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd	$23.09
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.	$2.96
(i) Opportunity Fd Int.	$11.17
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.08
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$22.13
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$17.26
(w) Prime America Fund	$10.90
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$18.88
(d) Rebco I	—
(d) Rebco II	—
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,262
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.82
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.89
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.32
— (d) Global Fund	$7.90
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$7.13
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.99
(w) S & P Hampstead Co	£4.84
(w) S & P Jardine Jap. Fd	$13.86
(i) S & P Monitor Co.	£2.79
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.19
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$10.84
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$8.85
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.60
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.60
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$10.88
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.72
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$9.76
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.75
— (d) Harbor Fund	$3.43
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$9.86
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.78
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.31
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.84
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$3.74
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,357
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,051
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF726
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6874
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$12.98
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$226.77
(w) Star Fund	$18.29
(r) Suez Amer. RiskCapital	$18.17
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF100.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF126.19
(r) Talent Global Fund	$17.54
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(d) Terrafund Limited	$6.17
(i) The Commodity Fund	$8.83
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.27
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$21.37
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.45
(w) Transpacific Fund	$11.48
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence98.0
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence101.1
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.36
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh	SF71.60
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF102.50
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh. Bid	SF163.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh Bid	SF113.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF96.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF102.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF222.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R.Est Bid	SF162.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM31.74
— (d) Europafonds	DM47.35
— (d) Unifonds	DM26.55
— (d) Unirenta	DM44.31
(r) United Cap Inv Fd.	$4.74
(w) U.S Income Properties	$9.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$13.13
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.56
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$8.07
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A	$2.386†
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$634.16
(w) Worldwide Securities	$42.49
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.216
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$8.01
(w) Zodiac Fund	$2.04

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.
**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

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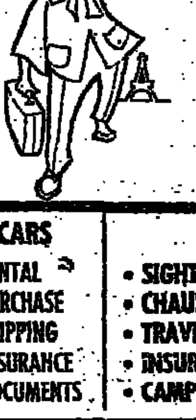
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هكذا من الاصل

'Ten' Bankers Discuss Plan To Check Eurodollar Flow

By William Ellington

BASEL, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Major central banks have come up with a plan to restrain expansion of the Eurodollar Market, but success depends partly on cooperation from small central banks and other official institutions.

A special facility to isolate officially-owned Eurodollars from further circulation is being negotiated between the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The amount of Eurodollars to be withdrawn will be decided by major central banks on the basis of recommendations by a special BIS committee.

Initially, the facility will be used only by the Group of Ten. But officials say that if the facility works well, outside central banks will be invited to participate, which could make control of Eurodollar supplies much more effective.

Eurodollar placements by the Group of Ten total less than $3 billion, whereas placements by outside central banks, governments and other official institutions total an estimated $12 billion.

Rate of Interest

Persuading outside institutions to join will depend somewhat on the terms offered, officials say. Essentially, the facility will permit central banks to deposit dollar reserves at the BIS, which would reinvest the funds with the New York Reserve Bank at a rate of interest between the United States Treasury bill rate and higher Eurodollar rates.

Though central banks using the facility would thus forgo a slightly higher yield on their dollar reserves, they probably could be persuaded to help control Eurodollar supplies if the loss of interest is not too large.

It seems doubtful, however, that Communist institutions and some Mideast and African countries would be willing to forgo higher yields on their Eurodollar placements just for the sake of cooperation with Western central banks. Nevertheless, some central bankers contend that even partial participation of the outside group would permit effective regulation because of the "reserve multiplier effect" of what they call "high-powered money."

Of the 15 billion officially owned dollars placed on the Eurodollar market, a portion has been resold to central banks, which placed some of them on the market, thus multiplying the amount of Eurodollars.

Officials maintain that once these reserve Eurodollars are withdrawn, the process will be reversed, so that the contraction of the Eurodollar market from its estimated size of about $53 billion will be much larger than the actual withdrawals.

German Steel Industry to Be Reorganized

BRUSSELS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community is working to organize the West German steel industry into four cartel-like "rationalization groups," officials say.

The EEC Executive Commission has insisted that the industry drop the idea of production quotas for each firm, but it is permitting them to share out the market by agreements among individual firms to specialize in particular products. These agreements will cover major steel products.

The object is to provide for an orderly market without preventing competition.

Until now this has been done through four sales organizations. The new "rationalization groups" have virtually the same membership.

The sales organizations were set up in 1967 with the approval of the European Coal and Steel Community, which has since been absorbed by the Common Market. Authorization for that arrangement expired on June 30. The new pact will be made retroactive to July 1, after final proposals are made and approved by the Executive Commission.

The commission announced last week that the first proposals by the West German firms were not in accord with the Treaty of Paris that set up the Coal and Steel Community, but that it was working with them on new ones that would be.

May Deficit Reported by Bundesbank

Payments Imbalance Put at 23 Million DM

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a basic payments deficit of 23 million deutsche marks in May, compared with an April surplus of 1.193 billion DM and a surplus of 378 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank reported today.

The overall payments balance, including West Germany's International Monetary Fund position and special drawing rights, however, showed a May surplus of 7.94 billion DM, up from an April surplus of 3.175 billion DM and a May, 1970, surplus of 1.11 billion DM.

All May figures are preliminary, the Bundesbank noted.

For the first five months of the current year, the basic balance closed with a preliminary 1.26 billion DM surplus, up from a 4.097 billion DM deficit in the like 1970 period.

Overall Balance

The five-month overall balance showed a preliminary 19.618 billion DM surplus, which compared with a 3.083 billion DM surplus in like 1970.

The Bundesbank considers the basic payments balance the best indicator of the country's payments situation. It comprises current accounts and long-term capital movements.

The current account was 68 million DM in surplus in May, against an April deficit of 73 million and a 455 million surplus a year earlier.

The five-month current-account balance showed a surplus of 199 million DM, down from a 610 million surplus in the like 1970 period.

Long-term capital movements were 91 million DM in deficit in May, against a surplus of 1.266 billion DM in April and a deficit of 77 million DM in May, 1970.

Long-term transactions in the five-month period were 1.061 billion DM in surplus, versus a deficit of 4.707 billion DM a year earlier.

Short-Term Influx

On balance, short-term capital movements showed an influx of 3.984 billion DM in May, up from 1.052 billion in April and 901 million a year earlier.

For the five-month period, short-term transactions resulted in a 4.519 billion DM surplus on balance, up from a surplus of 2.787 billion in the like 1970 period.

The central bank also reported that since it resumed its activities on the foreign-exchange market in early June as a seller of United States dollars, its net monetary reserves declined on balance by 7.8 billion DM to 69.9 billion DM last month.

Reserves Decline

The bank also said that foreign exchange reserves fell 1.914 billion deutsche marks to 38.649 billion DM in the week ended June 30.

Overall monetary reserves declined to 62.880 billion DM from 64.721 billion the preceding week.

Gold reserves fell 1.824,000 DM to 14.579 billion DM while there was an increase in the drawing rights on the gold tranche at the International Monetary Fund of 74,299,000 DM to 3.644 billion DM.

The Bundesbank sold an estimated $280 million today at prices ranging from 3.5009 DM a dollar to 3.5005 DM, foreign exchange dealers here said.

The dollar closed at 3.5005 DM, after opening at 3.4995 and being fixed at 3.5007 DM.

European Airbus Buys GE Engine

MUNICH, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European airbus group has placed an order worth $30 million with General Electric Co. of the United States for the firm's CF 6-50 jet engine.

The order for 20 of the GE engines was announced here today by Deutsche Airbus, speaking for Airbus Industries of Paris, the management unit for the European A-300-B airbus.

First deliveries are scheduled for mid-1972. The flight of the first prototype is set for September of that year.

Economic Analysis

The 'Myth' of 4% Unemployment

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—Although it was almost lost because of the natural interest in President Nixon's major economic decisions last week, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, in announcing the decisions, let slip an important strand of thought within the government.

Mr. Connally used a rather forceful word—"myth"—to describe the widely-held view among the general public that the United States should regard an unemployment rate of 4 percent of the labor force as the "norm" of full employment.

He said this rate had not been achieved in a quarter century except in wartime, which includes the Vietnam period.

This is not a numbers game. Mr. Connally's view has great implications for government policy, in the sense of how much this or future presidents and Federal Reserve Boards should stimulate the economy.

Liberal Economists Agree

And there is a fascinating coincidence. Starting from distinctly different ideological premises and a different line of reasoning, some liberal economists in the United States have also reached the conclusion that 4 percent unemployment here is now a "myth."

Mr. Connally is a conservative. It has been a conservative habit for a long time to worry a shade more about inflation than about unemployment—a thoroughly respectable sense of priorities—and also, quite frankly, to "explain away" somewhat the unemployment figures.

The secretary did so last week. He related unemployed to defense cutbacks. He showed that the jobless rate for married men was not high relative to past recessions and recovery periods—about 3.3 percent. He emphasized the issue of the "composition" of unemployment.

Earlier, Paul McCracken and Herbert Stein, of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), talked about the relatively short duration of unemployment for any given individual, and about the low number of persons out of work for 15 weeks or longer, all to demonstrate that the hardship of unemployment was not as large as popularly imagined. So did George Shultz, then Secretary of Labor and now director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In fact, the duration—and hence the "hardship"—figures have worsened badly in the last six months, with 1.3 million persons now out of work for 15 weeks or more, and none of those officials now minimize the problem. Not one of them thinks the present situation is lastingly tolerable, and neither does Mr. Connally.

'Optimum' Concept to Change

But the conclusion remains that, at least in this relatively conservative administration and quite possibly in a future democratic administration, the ideas of an "optimum" unemployment rate in the United States are probably undergoing a change.

Mr. Connally is saying that the nation can have well-being, including strong employment among the nation's breadwinners, with a higher total unemployment rate than 4 percent. And he is saying implicitly that this is going to have to be if the nation is to avoid perpetual inflation of serious dimensions, as is associated with war.

He is the first powerful government official to do so.

Mr. Connally, it is safe to say, does not believe an unemployment rate as low as 4 percent is compatible with a stable dollar, and he cares about a stable dollar. It is a profound conclusion, and one that will not go away.

U.S. Becomes Largest User Of Special Drawing Rights

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—By the end of May the United States had become the world's largest user of special drawing rights, or "paper gold," the International Monetary Fund reported today.

The United States by then had "spent" $337 million of its SDRs to purchase unwanted dollars from others. The transactions in May included transfers of $55 million of SDRs to Belgium and $150 million to the Netherlands—both countries that do not traditionally retain large holdings of dollars or any other reserve currency.

The transfer to the Netherlands brought that country's holdings of SDRs very close to the limit of the amount it is required to accept, from the United States or any other country. The limit is three times a country's initial allocation. The Netherlands could voluntarily accept more than that amount.

Although the United States has used more SDRs than any other country, a number of others have used a bigger share of their initial allocation. The United States has used 21 percent of its supply, which totaled $1.584 billion—the largest of any country.

The IMF also reported these developments in its monthly survey:

- The fund bought $70 million of gold from South Africa in June under the agreed system for special purchases. This was the first purchase since January.
- Under a new system of "remuneration" of members with creditor positions in the fund, the IMF distributed about $87 million in gold and SDRs in May to 39 countries.
- The United States became a debtor in the fund in May for the first time since November, 1968, through use of its automatic drawing right.
- Total world trade in the first quarter, measured by total exports, was up 11.5 percent from a year earlier. Previously, the fund had estimated that exports of the industrial countries alone showed a year-to-year rise of 12.5 percent.

Exchanges Suspend Trade in IOS Shares

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Council of the London Stock Exchange today suspended transactions in the common shares of IOS Ltd. The move was expected after the Ontario and Quebec Securities Commissions issued a temporary cease-trading order against IOS Friday.

The Amsterdam and Luxembourg stock exchanges also suspended trading in IOS, effective today, spokesmen for the two exchanges said.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Official French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 148 million francs ($26.6 million) in June to 29.459 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today. It is the smallest rise since March, 1970.

Wage Increases Reported by 'Six'

LUXEMBOURG, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Member countries of the European Economic Community reported large rises in industrial wages between October, 1969, and October, 1970, the community's statistical service said today.

Italy led the list with an increase of 24 percent. Wages in the Netherlands rose 14 percent, Luxembourg and West Germany 13 percent and France 12 percent.

Belgian statistics were not included because Belgium was unable to furnish figures before the report was compiled.

The report said purchasing power rose 43 percent in Italy between April, 1964, and October, 1969, 40 percent in West Germany, 36 percent in the Netherlands, 33 percent in France and 24 percent in Luxembourg.

Saudi Arabia Joins Bidders For British North Sea Oil

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, guardian of the world's largest oil reserves, is joining the crowd of companies and countries maneuvering to win additional concessions for oil exploration in the British North Sea.

Norsk Hydro, a diversified industrial concern largely owned by the Norwegian government and already participating in the oil discoveries in the Norwegian sector of the sea, has also put out feelers to join the action on the British side of the dividing line.

Such unusual activity demonstrates the depth of interest in the promising British waters. The government here is putting up another 436 blocks covering 38,600 square miles for bid or application by Aug. 20. The competition promises to be intense.

In a recent announcement of the government's new offer, Sir John Eden, Minister of Industry, predicted, "We are only at the beginning of the oil-discovering era on the continental shelf."

On the basis of present discoveries alone, the British and Norwegian sectors combined should be producing one million barrels of high-quality crude oil a day by the mid-1970s. Such a total, roughly equivalent to 10 percent of Western European requirements, is hardly likely to upset European dependence on African and Middle East oil, but it is nonetheless quite important for Britain and Norway.

Most of the new British concessions to be awarded lie off the east coast of Scotland. Interest has been running high there since the major discoveries of British Petroleum and Shell-Esso 110 miles northeast and 150 miles southeast of Aberdeen.

There are two unusual features in the new round of concessions.

One is the introduction of American-style competitive bidding (along the lines of the Alaskan auctions for some of the blocks). The other is the elimination of the requirement that one of Britain's nationalized industries (the Gas Council or the National Coal Board) must be included in any consortium applying for licenses in certain promising areas.

Fifteen blocks are being put up for bid. These are blocks running southwest to northeast off the Orkney and Shetland island groups off the north coast of Scotland, an area along the border between British and Norwegian waters from north of Shetland to Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (including blocks adjacent to the British Petroleum and Shell-Esso discoveries), scattered blocks in the gas-producing areas off the English coast from Hull to Norfolk and blocks parallel to the north Cornish coast.

Some 50 companies are said to have been forming various groups to bid and make applications, ranging from the German national oil concern, Deminex, to Occidental Petroleum of Los Angeles, which scored such a success in the 1960s in Libya.

Markets Closed

All U.S. stock exchanges were closed Monday, July 5, to mark Independence Day, which fell this year on Sunday.

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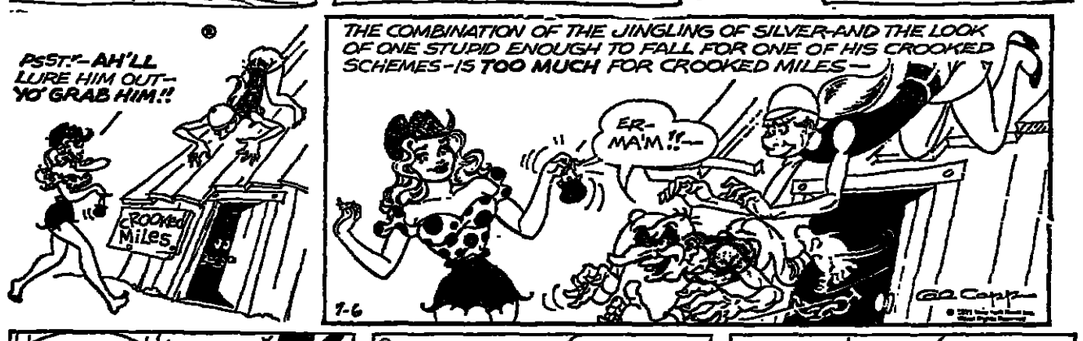
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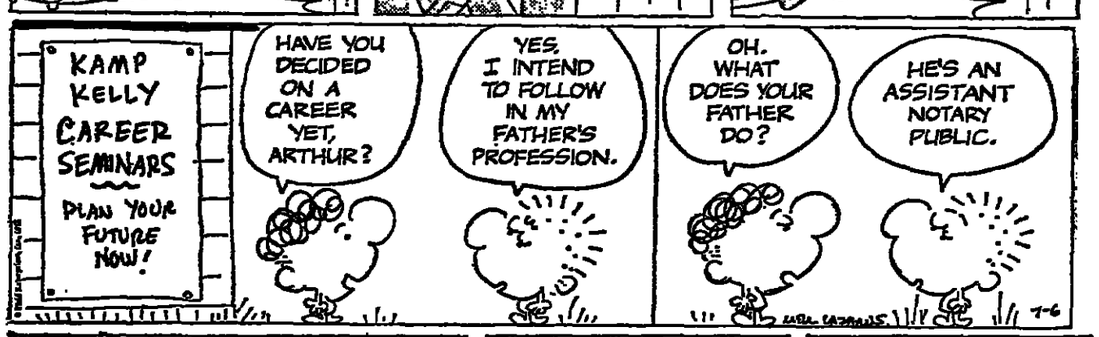
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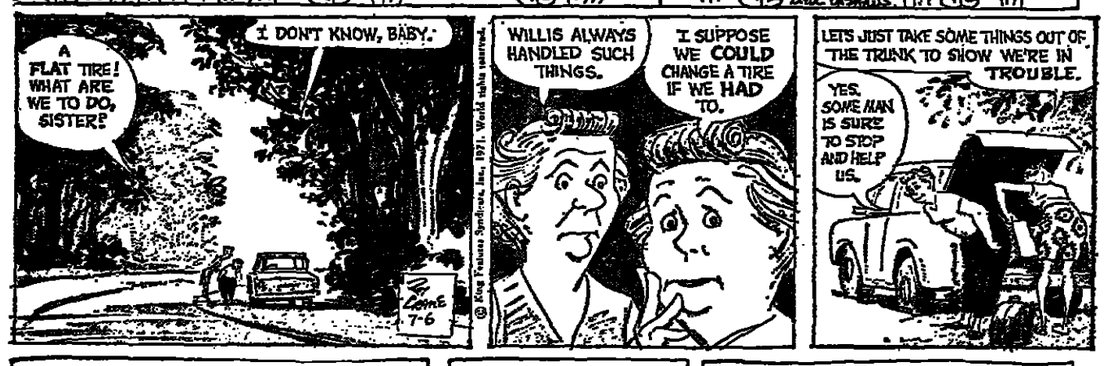
BEETLE BAILEY



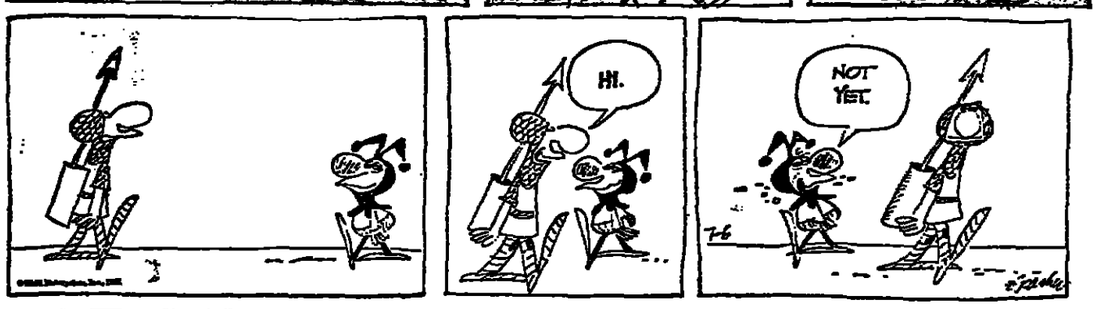
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BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO

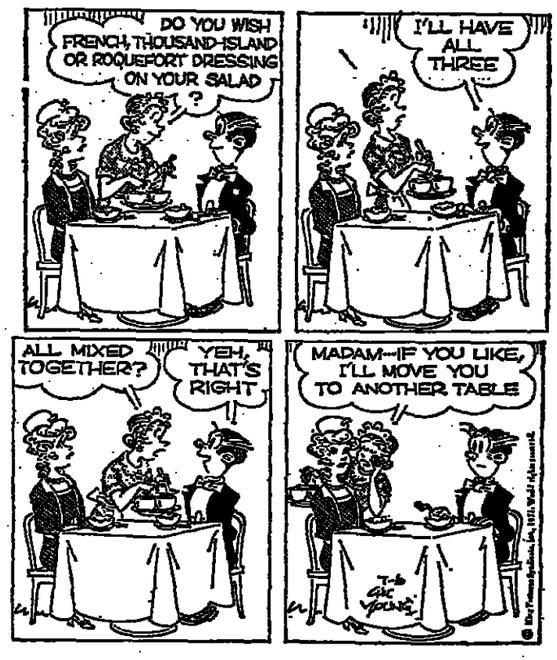


RIP KIRBY



هكذا من الأصل

BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Two approaches to slam bidding are usually available: careful science and carefree bashing. There is something to be said for both methods, and the diagramed deal illustrates this. It was played in the semifinal of the Reisinger Knockout Team Championship here last month.

North and South at one table produced the scientific auction shown in the diagram. The response of four clubs to one spade was a splinter, showing good spade support, slam prospects and at most one club. There followed a series of cue-bids in the course of which South showed the ace, king and queen of diamonds.

North settled in six spades, judging correctly that a heart *finesse would be needed to make* a grand slam. He knew that South would have shown second-round control at the six-level if he could have done so in preference to showing third-round control of diamonds.

North's second club bid had pinpointed a void, but West led the club king anyway to avoid giving the declarer help in the other suits. South ruffed in dummy, drew trumps, and claimed all the tricks when the heart finesse succeeded.

Matters were more dramatic at the second table.

In response to one spade, North bid a direct five no-trump. His plan was to bid seven spades if his partner held the spade ace, relying on the heart suit to produce tricks.

This was a double gamble, for the defense might have been able to cash the diamond ace at the first trick, and there was no certainty that the hearts could be run without loss. In reply to the grand slam force, South bid six clubs, showing the ace in the methods of the partnership, and North bid seven spades according to plan.

His gamble succeeded when West, as before, led the club king. This was the wrong opening lead, but it was East, not West, who was at fault. East should have made a Lightner lead-directing double of seven spades and left his partner to work it out.

NORTH
♠ K Q 7 2
♡ A Q J 10 8 6 5
◇ J 3
♣ —

WEST	EAST
♠ 8 4	♠ 9 6
♡ K 9 4 2	♡ —
◇ 8 6	◇ 10 9 7 5 2
♣ A K J 8 4	♣ Q 10 9 6 5 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 10 5 3
♡ 7 3
◇ A K Q 4
♣ 7 2

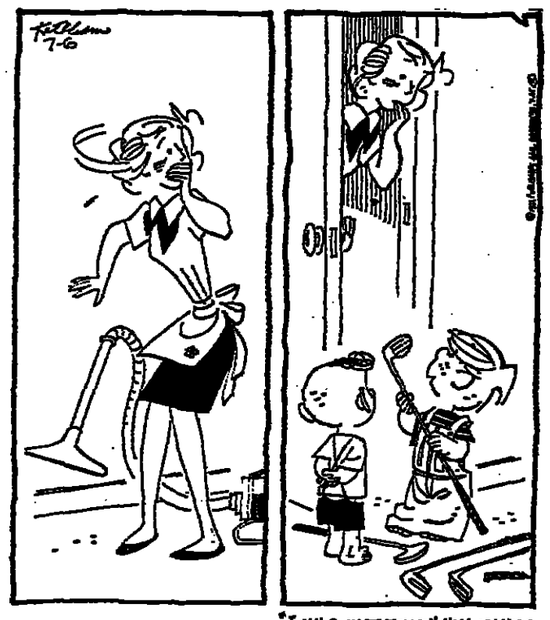
Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ◇	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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COUSUM



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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMUSE FORTY BARREN GAMBLE
Answers: *Dangerous to read this post at the beach!*—BURNS

BOOKS

THE MIDDLE AMERICANS
Proud and Uncertain

Text by Robert Coles. Photographs by Jon Erikson. Atlantic, Little Brown. 181 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HOW extremely decent of Robert Coles, the child psychiatrist, and Jon Erikson, the photographer, to give us "The Middle Americans." How sensitive of them to realize that even members of the so-called silent majority—the "average people" who belong to the "white-lower-middle class"—are human. How worthy of them to go "out there" to listen and observe, in order that we—East Coast Establishmentarians, intellectuals, devil-theorists, snobs, and woolly-headed intellectuals all—may finally understand. How very thoughtful. And alas, how sad and ironic that in their frenzy of goodwill they have produced a book whose message is at best confused and at worst quite the opposite of what they intended it to be.

For how are we to take "The Middle Americans"? How are we to view Jon Erickson's photographs? (We sample them first since they take up over half the book.) They show us people at work, people at home, people *at play. White people. Fat men* drinking beer; clusters of signs on roadside diners; women in *hairc*urlers at their ironing boards; the Monday wash hung out on the line; parades; picnics; machines; housing projects; drive-in movies; bumper stickers; tasteless interior décor and tasteless art; mass activities and mass artifacts.

Clichés, in short. But what are they supposed to tell us? That we must shun stereotypes and look beneath surfaces? That people are *themselves*? I don't quite understand.

Or perhaps the pictures are supposed to hustle us—to reinforce the clichés in our heads in preparation for Robert Coles's text? That must be it, for here is Coles near the close of his preface, *feeling* it: "Again and again we have been *compelled* to realize how various—wonderfully so, confusingly so—the human beings we here call 'middle Americans' can turn out to be. I realize that at times in this text I struggle vainly to suggest that variety. As one goes from home to home one reaches desperately for more nouns, more adjectives, more modifying phrases—in the perhaps futile hope that what James Agee called 'human actuality' somehow will come across."

Yet how in fact has Dr. Coles conveyed this "human actuality"? Hardly at all. He has quoted many human words, *to be sure*—the words of people he has come to know around the country over the past few years—and they are sincere enough, I suppose. But Coles's hands, they issue forth from faceless, anonymous types—people identified only by profession (a policeman, a factory worker, a bank functionary, a housewife . . .)—people without names, hometowns, milieus, or regions—people with scarcely any specificity at all, *and therefore* without any gravity. So the impression grows and grows that *they are parts of some formless* homogenous mass that stretches between New York and Los Angeles.

Oh, there are exceptional moments here and there—the woman *blurting out* that "Hell, I don't know what my views are. I change my mind every other day, I really do." Or the man saying of Vice-President Agnew, "You know, I hate snobs, but you've got to be honest and ask yourself if that man has what it takes up in the head to be President. I don't want a guy there just because he sounds like me shooting my head off over my lunch box."

But *such moments* lie few and far between in the drone of familiar complaints and the blubber of Dr. Coles's appallingly flaccid prose. (Can his style really have deteriorated so badly since he wrote the first volume of "The Children of Crisis"? Or is my happy memory of that study of children reacting to the civil-rights movement simply failing me?) And because of the facelessness of Dr. Coles's "Middle Americans," all a reader can recall at the end of the book are the impressions of how bad the Depression was, the resentments at how little the younger generations understand those years, the complaints about the shiftlessness of blacks, the anger of the liberal intellectuals, and the *desperate longings* to believe in the American Dream. The tired litany; in short, precisely the clichéed impression of the "real majority" that Dr. Coles set out to dispel.

Why, come to think of it, the very conception of this book should be a giveaway. For how *can one possibly hope to convey* the actuality of a person that one has already defined as a type? What Dr. Coles is really telling us is that he has reinvestigated the elephant, and he is now prepared to believe that it consists not only of a trunk, but one ear as well.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	A	F	T		S	T	U	C	K		A	C	E	S
W	I	R	E		C	A	N	O	E		W	O	R	E
O	D	I	N		A	L	T	O	N		A	R	O	W
S	E	A		O	L	E	O		T	I	R	A	D	E
		R	A	G	E	S		B	U	N	D	L	E	D
B	A	T	T	E	R		T	U	C	K	S			
A	R	U	L	E		H	O	N	K	Y		N	O	B
L	I	A	C	E		T	A	N	G	Y		P	A	R	A
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E	T	N	A		O	R	A	T	E		H	E	N	S
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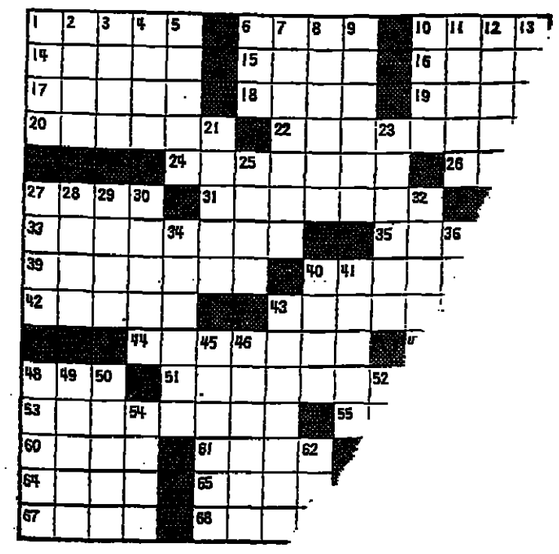
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Brewing residue
6 Famous poet
10 Two horses
14 Certain horse show
15 Unlike a mustang
16 Peary's conquest
17 African antelope
18 Washington bills
19 Helper
20 Defeated
22 *Some runs*
24 Musical works
26 Strain
27 Take —— view of
31 Dessert
33 Onstage gesture
35 Coolidge's understudy
39 Balloon-flying need
40 Historian's concern
42 Choose
43 Poise
44 Come-on signal at bridge
47 Prophet
48 Sal, for one
51 Like Cyclops
53 Duse
55 Taking catnaps
60 River of myth
61 Flat-topped hill
63 Vampire
64 Gratify
65 Hebrews' ancestor
66 Portray
67 Boy's name
68 Complex: Abbr.
69 Greek townships

DOWN

1 Colorless
2 Did work at Belmont
3 Totals
4 Accomplishment
5 Objects of a hunt
6 Nebraskan Indian
7 Handbooks
8 Javelin cords
9 Show to another pew
10 Mineral
11 Particular
12 Tree
13 In want
21 Magistrates of old
23 Words to the audience
25 Henhouse unit
27 French cleric
28 Kind of alliance
29 —— Royale
30 Adjective for a producing Jersey
32 Adam's-apples' opposites
34 Indian tribal unit
36 Fall in power
37 Verb *suffix*
38 Silver abbr.
40 Weight system
41 Chopped
43 Gratifies
45 Guardians of mines
46 By means of this
48 Gypsum
49 Church part
50 Tacoban's island
52 Gave sparingly
54 Work animals
56 Writer Grey
57 Moslem title
58 French resort
59 Robbers' persuaders
62 Skill



Trail NL West by 4 1/2

Dodgers 10 in 8th Rout Giants, 14-4

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP).—The Los Angeles Dodgers, after losing a three-run lead, came from behind with ten runs in a wild eighth inning and beat San Francisco, 14-4, yesterday to move within 4 1/2 games of the first-place Giants in the National League West.

Pinch-hitter Bobby Valentine's two-run single greeted reliever Steve Hamilton with one out in the eighth, breaking a 4-4 tie, and the Dodgers rolled up the score with the help of home runs by Richie Allen and Jim Lefebvre.

The Giants led, 4-3, after Chris Speier's three-run double in the seventh off dodger reliever Jim Brewer.

Jerry Johnson, who replaced Giants starter Juan Marichal, gave up the tying run in the eighth. Wes Parker walked, went to second on a single by Duke Sims and scored on Bill Buckner's single.

Hamilton then came on to take six runs worth of punishment before Don Carrithers came in only to get touched for Lefebvre's eighth homer before he got the final out, ending the biggest inning of the season in the majors.

Los Angeles added a run in the ninth on three errors.

Dodgers starter Claude Osteen didn't allow a hit until the sixth and held a 3-0 lead over the Giants and Marichal, who has a 21-1 lifetime record against the Dodgers in Candlestick Park.

Parker drove in a first-inning run with an infield out. Allen singled a run across in the fifth and doubles by Buckner and Osteen in the sixth made it 3-0.

A's 2, Angels 1

Oakland's amazing Vida Blue, backed by solo home runs by Mike Epstein and Joe Rudi, chalked up his 17th victory as the A's shaded California, 2-1, before a record Angels' crowd of 44,631.

Blue, going the distance for the 17th time in 21 starts, was touched for nine hits, only the third time this year he has surrendered that many. He has three losses.

Brewers 4, Twins 0

Rookie Jim Slaton scattered six hits and posted his second straight shutout as Milwaukee blanked Minnesota, 4-0.

Slaton got all the support he needed in the second inning when Tommy Harper's single scored Ted Kubiak, who had opened the inning with a bunt single.

Monday

4 Home Runs By Red Sox Defeat Yanks

BOSTON, July 5 (UPI).—The Boston Red Sox blasted four home runs in a 16-hit Independence Day barrage today for a 12-7 comeback victory over the New York Yankees.

Reggie Smith hit a three-run homer, George Scott hit a two-run drive and Rico Petrocelli and Joe Lahoud contributed solo homers to Boston's highest scoring game of the season as the Red Sox came back from a five-run first-inning deficit. Gene Michael, Felipe Alou and Bobby Murcer homered for New York.

The Red Sox, trailing 7-6, took the lead in the sixth on Petrocelli's bases-loaded triple.

Senators 15, Indians 6

Dick Billings hit his first career grand slam home run and Frank Howard and Del Unser chipped in with three-run homers to power Washington to a 15-6 victory over Cleveland and a sweep of the four-game series. The Senators pounded 18 hits in gaining their sixth straight victory and tied the Washington expansion club record for most runs scored in one game.

Royals 6, White Sox 1

Kansas City scored four runs off Tom Bradley in the first inning, breaking a scoreless inning streak at 24 and the Chicago White Sox, six-game winning streak, 6-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brewers 2, Twins 1

Rookie Ron Theobald drove in one run with a sacrifice fly in the third inning and another with a bases-loaded walk in the seventh as Milwaukee downed Minnesota, 2-1.

Pirates 6, Cubs 2

In the National League, Steve Blass, who won only ten games last year, matched that victory mark in pitching Pittsburgh to a 6-2 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Blass, who has lost four times, helped his own cause in the top of the seventh when he singled home two runs to highlight a three-run Pirate uprising.

Expos 2, Mets 1

John Strohmayer fired a five-hitter and bested Nolan Ryan in a pitching duel as Montreal nipped the slumping New York Mets, 2-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. Ryan permitted just three hits in the 7 2/3 innings he pitched and was locked in a scoreless match with Strohmayer until he lost his control with two out in the eighth.

He walked Ron Hunt and Rusty Staub followed with a single to right, moving Hunt to third. Then Bob Bailey walked to load the bases. When Ron Fairly also walked, forcing home the first run of the game, Ron Taylor relieved Ryan. Dave McDonald drew the fourth walk of the inning, forcing in Montreal's second run.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	51	31	.622	—
New York	45	32	.577	4
Chicago	41	37	.526	8
St. Louis	42	40	.512	9
Philadelphia	34	47	.420	16 1/2
Montreal	30	49	.380	19 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	52	31	.627	—
Los Angeles	47	35	.537	4 1/2
Houston	40	39	.506	10
Atlanta	42	45	.438	12
Cincinnati	37	47	.440	15 1/2
San Diego	28	56	.337	24

National League

Atlanta 2, New York 0.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 7.
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 6.
Houston 6, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 3, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 14, San Francisco 4.

Monday's Games

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati at Houston.
St. Louis at San Diego, night.
Los Angeles at San Francisco.
Montreal 2, 0, New York 1, 3.
Philadelphia at Atlanta.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	49	30	.620	—
Boston	45	33	.577	3 1/2
Detroit	43	37	.538	6 1/2
New York	37	44	.457	13
Cleveland	36	44	.450	13 1/2
Washington	31	47	.397	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	53	27	.658	—
Kansas City	39	37	.513	11 1/2
Minnesota	39	41	.488	13 1/2
Chicago	34	42	.447	16 1/2
California	36	48	.429	18 1/2
Milwaukee	33	44	.429	18

American League

Boston 7, New York 4.
Baltimore 3, Detroit 2.
Washington 9, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 1, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 4, Minnesota 0.
Oakland 2, California 1.

Monday's Games

Boston 12, New York 7.
Milwaukee 2, Minnesota 1.
Kansas City 6, Chicago 1 (1st).
Oakland at California, twi-night.
Washington 15, Cleveland 6.
Baltimore at Detroit, rain.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington ..... 000 220 500—9 9 1
Cleveland ..... 002 000 002—4 6 0

Broberg (1-2) and Billings; Dunning, Hennigan (7), Farmer (8) and Fosse. L—Dunning (6-6). HR—Howard (12th), Unser (4th), Randle (1st).

Baltimore ..... 200 001 000—3 6 0
Detroit ..... 000 001 001—2 6 1

Cuellar (12-2) and Hendricks; Coleman (7-6) and Freehan. HR—Powell (14th), Hendricks (5th), Freehan (8th).

New York ..... 002 050 010—4 12 0
Boston ..... 403 000 00x—7 10 1

Kline, Hardin (3), Waslewski (4), Kekich (6), Aker (7) and Gibbs; Lonborg, Lee (3), Lyle (9) and Montgomery. W—Lee (6-2). L—Kline (7-7). HR—Kennedy (3d), Lahoud (6th, 7th), Scott (13th).

Chicago ..... 000 100 000—1 9 0
Kansas City ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0

Wood (8-4) and Hermann; Hedlund, Burgmeier (9) and Kirkpatrick. L—Hedlund (7-5).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Milwaukee ..... 011 00) 20x—4 9 1

Luebber, Hall (5), Corbin (8) and Mitterwald; Slaton (4-1) and Rodriguez. L—Luebber (0-1). HR—May (8th).

Oakland ..... 010 000 010—2 9 1
California ..... 001 000 000—1 9 1

Blue and Duncan; Murphy and Moses. W—Blue (17-3). L—Murphy (4-11). HR—Epstein (13th), Rudi (10th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia ... 100 320 000—10 11 1
Montreal ..... 002 010 120— 6 8 2

Short, Wilson (8) and McCarver; McAnally, Raymond (8), Reed (8) and Bateman. W—Short (5-9). L—Raymond (1-6). HR—Staub (7th), Montanez (16th).

Cincinnati ..... 001 000 000—1 6 0
Houston ..... 201 001 11x—6 10 0

Grimsley, Cloninger (7) and Bench; Forsch (5-1) and Blatt. L—Grimsley (4-4). HR—Morgan (6th).

Pittsburgh ..... 020 002 030—7 14 0
Chicago ..... 300 001 03x—9 9 0

Kison, Giusti (7), Veale (8), Grant (9) and May; Hands, Bonham (6), Decker (8), Regan (8), Newman (9) and Cannizzaro. W—Regan (3-2). L—Giusti (3-3). HR—Oliver (4th), May (3d), Hebner (12th), Hickman (13th).

Atlanta ..... 000 200 000—2 10 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 8 0

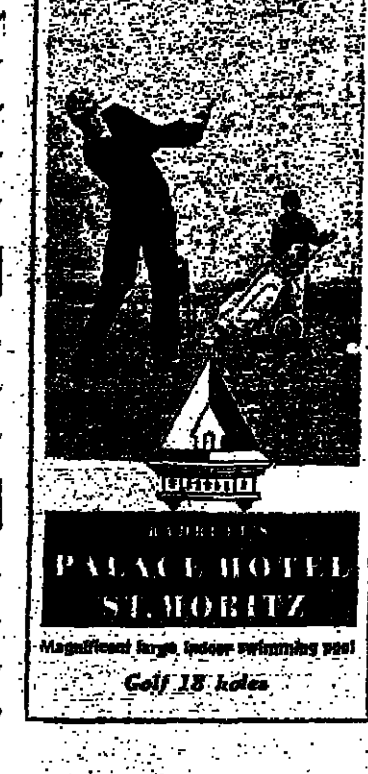
Niekro (9-7) and Didier; Seaver, Frisella (7) and Grote. L—Seaver (10-4). HR—Aaron (23d).

St. Louis ..... 000 000 100—3 10 0
San Diego ..... 000 101 000—2 6 2

Reuss, Drabowsky (7) and Simmons; Arlin, Miller (9) and Barton. W—Reuss (7-8). L—Arlin (3-12).

Los Angeles . 100 011 0(10)1—14 16 0
San Fran. ... 000 001 300— 4 6 6

Osteen, Brewer (7), Mikkelsen (8) and Sims; Marichal, Johnson (8), Hamilton (8), Carrithers (8), Robertson (8) and Dietz. W—Mikkelsen (6-3). L—Johnson (2-3). HR—Allen (11th), Lefebvre (8th).



U.S. Stars Still Shine In Track

By Neil Amdur

BERKELEY, Calif., July 5 (NYT).—The world keeps waiting for the sunset in United States track and field, but American athletes continue to produce new rays of hope for the 1972 Olympics.

Within the last two weeks, Americans have shattered three world records and five American standards, a pattern unequaled for a sport that thrives on statistical glamour. More significant, however, to America's gold medal future, the world records were set by athletes who are just old enough to toast their victories, and none of whom competed at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

The latest world record to fall was the oldest unequaled individual mark in the books. Valery Brumel of the Soviet Union leaped 7 feet, 5 3/4 inches in the high jump in 1963, and no one had come within 1 1/2 inches of the performance until last Saturday.

At an international meet, Pat Matzdorf, a 21-year-old college student from Sheboygan, Wis., cleared 7-6 1/4 on his final attempt.

The high jump is one of track and field's most esthetically appealing events, one of the few that place a man in defiance of the laws of nature, without the benefit of tools and with a defined obstacle—the cross bar.

The most incredible aspect of Matzdorf's performance was its spontaniety. He had never cleared higher that 7-2 outdoors, or 7-3 indoors. He had practiced a 7-6 jump and he had never experienced the subtle, but demanding pressures of competing at the international level.



United Press International.

BELATED RETURN—Jim Ryun right, and Kipchoge Keino work out in Stockholm as they prepare for first meeting since Keino won 1,500-meter run in Olympics.

His performance helped trigger the second-day victory of United States men in the team competition against the Soviet Union and a squad of World All-Stars, although the combined men's and women's scores between the Americans and Russians produced the first tie in the ten-year series.

Matzdorf, Rod Milburn, the world record-holder in the high hurdles, and John Smith, the new quarter-mile king, are certain to figure in America's Olympic plans, just as their predecessors, Dick Fosbury, Willy Davenport and Lee Evans did en route to gold medals three years ago.

The United States trackmen have two more major international meets this summer—a dual meet with an all-star squad of Africans July 16-17 in Durham, N.C., and the Pan-American Games July 30 through Aug. 13 in Cali, Colombia.

Regardless of the performance at these two meets, the Americans obviously have laid an impressive groundwork for 1972 at a time when skeptics had begun to question the depth and quality of United States track and field. The only question that now remains is what new faces will emerge between now and Munich next summer. After Pat Matzdorf, anything appears possible.

Ryun-Keino In 1st Duel Since 1968

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (UPI).—Jim Ryun faces Kipchoge Keino tomorrow over one mile, the first meeting between the two since the Olympic 1,500-meter final race in Mexico City in 1968.

The competition between the two should provide the highlight of the two-day July Track and Field Games here. Both runners say they are close to their peak form and are expecting real good times.

"I have only had one real test before this, when I lost to Marty Liquori some weeks ago. But tomorrow things will be settled." Ryun the world record holder, said today.

Keino would not speculate about times and winners but said that he would try hard to beat Ryun again.

"I have run here before and know the track well. I am looking forward to the duel with Jim," the Kenyan said.

The one-mile field also includes Dick Quax of New Zealand, Dave Bedford, Britain's European 5,000-meters holder, Ulf Hoegberg of Sweden and Norwegian Arne Kvalheim.

John Smith, the new 400-yard world record holder, and discus record holder Jay Silvester will also compete in their specialties.

In the shot put Al Feuerbach of Preston, Iowa, will appear for the first time in Sweden. Feuerbach is the holder of the indoor world mark, at 68 feet 11 inches.

Ralph Mann of Long Beach, Calif., will be in the 400-meter hurdles. Mann recently set a world season's best of 48.9 seconds in Helsinki.

Nicklaus Is Favorite

Trevino Would Trade To Gain British Open

SOUTHPORT, England, July 5 (UPI).—Lee Trevino said today he wants to win the British Open golf championship so badly "I'd willingly trade one of my U.S. titles for it."

The U.S. Open champion, looking tired after an air journey from Canada, underlined his determination by skipping some much-needed sleep to get down to practice for the July 7-10 tournament.

If Trevino can win here, he will join the select company of Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen and Ben Hogan, the only men who have won the U.S. and British Opens the same year. Jones did it twice.

Trevino flew in from Montreal where he won the Canadian Open yesterday on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff with Art Wall Jr. Trevino had scored a final-round 67 to catch Wall, who closed with a 69. An 18-foot birdie putt on the extra hole gave Trevino the tournament and the $30,000 first prize which upped his earnings this year to $195,853.

After checking into his hotel here early today, Trevino only stayed long enough to unload his baggage and then headed off for Royal Birkdale, site of the British Open this year.

Putting Time

He has two days to prepare for the 100th renewal of the championship, which is now worth £45,000 ($108,000).

"I'm going straight out on the course this afternoon and then I'll practice shots and do a bit of putting as long as the light lasts," he said early today.

South African Gary Player, a two-time winner, was another late arrival from the Canadian Open and scheduled a 27-hole practice "because I'm playing so badly I need all the preparation I can get."

There was no rush for Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion and the bookies' pick to win his third title.

Nicklaus, a 9-2 bet to hold off 7-1 Trevino, arrived yesterday after taking time out to watch the men's singles tennis final at Wimbledon.

Happy With Course

He toured Birkdale's 7,080-yard par-73 course today in company with Doug Sanders—the man he beat in a playoff at St. Andrews last year. Both pronounced themselves happy with their form and the fine, sunny weather enjoyed by the 153 contestants preparing for the 72-hole tournament.

Billy Casper, a 10-1 choice along with Player, didn't look too happy as he trudged off the 18th green after missing a seven-foot putt for a birdie four.

The withdrawal of Arnold Palmer left 18 Americans among the 53 overseas players contesting the tournament. Australians and New Zealanders account for another 13 berths with the rest coming from Argentina, Spain, South Africa and the Far East.

Trevino said he firmly believed this year's open was his for the taking. He said nerves caused him to let the title slip last year at St. Andrews. "All I needed was an even par round to win. I got stiff with nerves at the end and blew it," he said. "That won't happen again."

In his last 11 tournaments, Trevino has finished out of the top ten only twice. The Canadian title was his fourth tournament victory—and his third playoff in four events. He won two of them.

"Because I'm an American, I naturally rate the U.S. Open No. 1 in the world," Trevino said. "But there is no doubt the British Open is, to me anyway, the No. 2 tournament."

Trevino continued: "I want to win this one so badly I would willingly trade one of my U.S. Open titles if someone would let me."

CANADIAN OPEN LEADING SCORES

x-L. Trevino	$30,000	73-68-67-67—275
A. Wall	$17,100	70-67-69-69—275
P. Rodgers	$10,650	72-72-73-69—281
R.H. Sikes	$7,050	71-71-73-68—283
B. Rosburg	$6,150	71-72-67-74—284
G. Archer	$4,875	72-74-70-69—285
T. Wilcox	$4,875	72-72-68-73—285
L. Graham	$4,875	67-71-72-75—285
D. Weaver	$3,900	69-75-70-72—286
R. Funseth	$3,900	67-73-71-75—286
L. Elder	$3,150	73-70-73-71—287
A. Palmer	$3,150	70-76-70-71—287
L. Harris	$3,150	70-72-68-77—287
K. Zarley	$2,550	70-76-69-71—286
J. Lister	$2,550	75-71-68-74—288
G. Brewer	$2,550	71-73-68-76—288

x-Won playoff.

Santos to Tour U.S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5 (AP).—Santos, the team of Brazil's soccer king Pele, has signed a $1 million contract with Pepsi-Cola to play 40 games in the United States, a Brazilian news agency reported Friday. The report said one of the conditions for the contract was that Pele was to play all the games.

Chones Selected For Pan-Am Basketball Team

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo., July 5 (AP).—Marquette center Jim Chones, 6-foot-11, and four returnees from last year headed the 1971 Pan-American basketball team selected at the Olympic Development Camp here.

They are 6-6 Chuck Perry of Long Beach State, 6-8 Bob Ford of Purdue, 6-4 Paul Westphal of Southern California and 6-1 Kenny Davis of Georgetown, Ky.

Others named to the 12-member squad, which will compete in the Pan-Am Games beginning in late July in Cali, Colombia, are 6-11 Luke Witte, Ohio State; 6-10 Dwight Jones, Houston; 6-2 Henry Wilmore, Michigan; 6-8 Jim Forbes, Texas-El Paso; 6-3 Don Buse, Evansville; Brian Taylor, Princeton, and Robert McAdoo of Vincennes Community College, who will be attending North Carolina in the fall.

The Scoreboard

BASKETBALL—At Sydney, the American Big Ten Conference all-star team beat a New South Wales team, 111-63. Mark Sibley led the scoring with 22 points.

HORSE RACING — At Hamburg, Lauscher, ridden by Dave Richardson of Britain, upset a field of 17 horses to win the German Derby and 141,480 marks ($38,600). Lauscher won by 1 1/2 lengths from second-place Madrozzo. Quis-Quis was third in the 2,400-meter race.

TENNIS — At Belgrade, Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia won the championship of Yugoslavia by defeating Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

BOXING — At Barcelona, ex-European super-welterweight champion Jean Josselin of France and Angel Guinaldo of Spain fought to a ten-round draw.

NFL Camps to Open—With Namath, Without Disputes

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—Less than five months after Jim O'Brien's field goal decided the Super Bowl for the Baltimore Colts, the first five of 26 pro football training camps will open this week, followed by 16 more next week.

In sharp contrast to the bitterness and acrimony that marked the shutdown of last year's camps, training this season is expected to begin on schedule amid tranquil conditions. The situation looks so routine this year, there's a possibility that even Joe Namath may report on time. And then again, that isn't routine.

The formal signing of the contract agreement between the players and the owners last month ended any possibility of a strike or a lockout at the camps this year and also guaranteed preseason games would be played according to schedule.

Season Opens Sept. 19

The July 30 College All-Star game in Chicago, pitting the All-Stars against the Super Bowl champion Colts, will kick off the exhibition season. The Los Angeles Rams and the Houston Oilers will meet July 31 in the annual Hall of Fame game at Canton, Ohio.

The first weekend of heavy action is Aug. 6-9, when 11 games will be played. The exhibition season winds up Sept. 12 and the regular season opens Sept. 19.

Coach Tommy Prothro of the Rams, one of the two college coaches making the transition to the pros, will start the training season Thursday when he welcomes Ram rookies to the California State campus at Fullerton, Calif.

Dallas and New Orleans will start their rookie camps Friday and Houston and San Diego will begin Saturday. In most cases, the experienced players will report about a week after the rookies, although New England (July 13) and Minnesota (July 21) will have the rookies and the experienced men report on the same day. The Denver camp will be the last to open July 26 for rookies and July 30 for experienced players.

A year ago, the experienced players struck the training camps and then were locked out by the owners. The Kansas City Chiefs finally agreed to open for a week of practice for the All-Star game but voted to go back on strike at the end of it. However, the dispute was settled the following week and none of the exhibition games was canceled despite some dire threats on both sides in the midst of the bargaining.

Will Joe Show?

Another feature of the training season the last two years was Namath's absence from the Jet camp. Two years ago, he "retired" from June 6 to July 20 in a dispute over the ownership of a New York bar. Last year he said he had "personal problems" and had lost his zest for the game. He didn't turn up in camp until the team had played its first two exhibition games.

This spring he worked out at Alabama to strengthen his injured wrist and said he missed the sport after being sidelined in the fifth game last year.

"This time a year ago, I didn't want to play football, but now I do," Namath said. "My broken wrist made me realize how much football means to me."

Namath isn't guaranteeing he'll be in the Jet camp July 18. "If I can think of a way not to be there, I will," he said. "My knees feel good, but those two-a-day workouts don't do me any good."

A Jet spokesman simply said, "Namath is expected to report on July 18 along with the rest of the veterans."

Larsen Likes His Chances Of Becoming No. 1 in Chess

COPENHAGEN, July 5 (AP).—While his wife packed and injected questions about visa and airline tickets, grand master Bent Larsen leaned forward and briefly pondered the question whether he will be the next chess world champion.

"There is a good chance," he said matter-of-factly.

In the Western world today, only two chess players manage to make a comfortable living exclusively from playing and writing about chess, and only two are given chances to break the long-time, Soviet monopoly of the world chess title.

One is American grand master Bobby Fischer, 28. The other is Danish, grand master Bent Larsen, 36.

Tomorrow, by the luck of the draw, the two meet in Denver, in the semifinals of the challengers tournament. The eventual winner will challenge Boris Spassky, the reigning Soviet world champion.

The other semifinal is an all-Russian affair in Moscow between Tigran Petrosyan and Viktor Korchnoi.

In their long, international careers Larsen and Fischer have played only six games of chess against each other in serious competition. The American won three, the Dane two and one game was drawn.

This time it will be a real test of strength in a match over ten games.

"There are signs that Fischer is more chess-hungry now than for a long time, and I saved up for this match, too. So I expect a terrific fight," Larsen said.

Larsen is what world champion Spassky respectfully calls "a battle-seasoned fighter" who played his first game of chess at 7, became Danish champion at 17, won the title of international grand master at 21 and has since stayed on top with a combination of fine chess mastery, strong nerves, a highly developed sense of psychology and great staying power.

He once unnerved an opponent by playing ping pong between games in an important tournament, and on another occasion left his opponent sweating over a move while he calmly strolled to the bar and bought his wife a drink.

He qualified for the challengers tournament three times (the same as Fischer), in 1968 lost to Spassky in the semifinals and now faces Fischer after beating West Germans Wolfgang Uhlmann 5 1/2-3 1/2 in the quarterfinals.

"As a chess player I'm a neo-romanticist," Larsen said. "To me, chess is not all analysis and system, but also fight, psychology and intuition.

"And in chess, psychology largely means the element of surprise," he said. "It can be a well-planned surprise in the opening game, but later on it often comes spontaneously."

At an early stage of his career, Larsen threatened to become a pitiable chess addict, but marriage changed that and today he presents a picture of relaxed, friendly and highly articulate normalcy, almost disappointing in someone who has made chess his life.

"I even spend many evenings watching TV, wasting my time on a lot of nonsense," he admitted.

In Larsen's description, these are the characteristics of the world champion and three of the players now vying for the title:

Spassky—plays cleverly, but seldom beautifully.

Petrosyan—positional work and good wait-and-see psychology.

Korchnoi—a very daring, defensive player.

Fischer—plays totally systematically, and often succeeds.

As for himself, Larsen just smiles.

Ocana Moves to 3d As He Wins Tour Leg

CLERMONT - FERRAND, France, July 5 (Reuters).—Luis Ocana of Spain won an exhausting climb to the top of the 1,415-meter Puy de Dome mountain here today but Belgian ace Eddy Merckx clung to the overall lead in the Tour de France cycle race at the end of the eighth stage.

Ocana moved to third place overall, 37 seconds behind Merckx. Holland's Joop Zoetemelk, moved from sixth to second place overall and is now 36 seconds behind Merckx.

Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 200 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Oliva, Minn.	69	270	48	101	.374
Murcer, N.Y.	77	274	45	93	.339
Kaline, Det.	67	220	41	70	.318
Buford, Balt.	63	236	62	75	.318
Rojas, K.C.	74	271	37	85	.314
D. May, Milw.	73	259	42	79	.304
Otis, K.C.	73	291	40	88	.302
Reichardt, Chi.	64	242	26	73	.302
Rettenmund, Balt	66	200	35	63	.301
F. Robinson, Balt.	64	227	40	68	.300

RUNS — Buford, Balt., 62; Oliva, Minn., 49; R. Smith, Bost., 48; R. Jackson, Oak.; 47; Campaneris, Oak., 47.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 56; J. Powell, Balt., 54; Melton, Chic., 50; Petrocelli, Bost., 50; F. Robinson, Balt., 49; Bando, Oak., 49; White, N.Y., 49; Oliva, Minn., 49.

HITS—Oliva, Minn., 101; Tovar, Minn., 94; Murcer, N.Y., 93; R. Smith, Bost., 88; Otis, K.C., 88.

DOUBLES—B. Conigliaro, Bost., 23; R. Jackson, Oak., 20; Rojas, K.C., 18; Northrup, Det., 17; T. Conigliaro, Calif., 17; Rudi, Oak., 17.

TRIPLES—Murcer, N.Y., 5; Carew, Minn., 5; F. Alou, N.Y., 4; Unser, Wash., 4; C. May, Chic., 4; Schaal, K.C., 4; Otis, K.C., 4; Clarke, N.Y., 4.

HOME RUNS — Melton, Chic., 18; Oliva, Minn., 18; Cash., Det., 17; R. Jackson, Oak., 16; R. Smith, Bost., 15.

STOLEN BASES—Patek, KC., 29; Otis, K.C., 23; Campaneris, Oak., 19; Alomar, Calif., 18; Pinson, Cleve., 13; Tovar, Minn., 13.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Cuellar, Balt., 12-1, .923, 2.99; Blue, Oak., 17-3, .850, 1.52; McNally, Balt., 12-4, .750, 2.09; Siebert, Bost., 11-4, .733, 2.84; Palmer, Balt., 10-4, .714, 2.07.

STRIKEOUTS — Blue, Oak., 170; Lolich, Det., 162; McDowell, Cleve., 124; Blyleven, Minn., 119; Bradley, Chic., 103.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 200 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Torre, St. L.	82	321	50	118	.361
W. Davis, L.A.	81	328	53	116	.354
Beckert, Chi.	74	298	47	103	.346
Brock, St. L.	79	332	59	109	.339
Clemente, Pitts.	71	282	45	94	.333
Garr, Atl.	83	345	60	114	.330
Pepitone, Chi.	61	229	21	75	.328
Cash, Pitts.	65	264	48	84	.318
Stargell, Pitts.	72	265	50	84	.317
J. Alou, Houst.	57	203	15	64	.315

RUNS — Bonds, S.F., 62; Garr, Atl., 60; Brock, St. L., 59; H. Aaron, Atl., 52; W. Davis, L.A., 52.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitt., 80; H. Aaron, Atl., 63; Torre, St. L., 58; Santo, Chic., 57; Montanez, Phil., 55.

HITS—Torre, St. L., 116; W. Davis, L.A., 116; Garr, Atl., 114; Brock, St. L., 109; Beckert, Chic., 103.

DOUBLES — W. Davis, L.A., 22; Brock, St. L., 21; Staub, Mont., 18; Sanguillen, Pitt., 18; Grote, N.Y., 17; M. Alou, St. L., 17; Helms, Cinc., 17; Stargell, Pitt., 17.

TRIPLES — W. Davis, L.A., 7; Clemente, Pitt., 6; Speier, S.F., 6.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitt., 28; H. Aaron, Atl., 23; L. May, Cin., 21; Bench, Cin., 18; Bonds, S.F., 18.

STOLEN BASES—Brock, St. L., 22; Morgan, Houst., 18; Harrelson, N.Y., 16; Garr, Atl., 14; Bowa, Phil., 13.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Gullett, Cinc., 9-2, .818, 2.74; Ellis, Pitt., 13-3, .813, 2.15; Dierker, Houst., 11-4, .733, 2.23; J. Johnson, S.F., 8-3, .727, 2.63; Downing, L.A., 10-4, .714, 2.28; Seaver, N.Y., 10-4, .714, 2.07.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 143; Stoneman, Mont., 139; Jenkins, Chic., 131; Kirby, S.D., 103; Holtzman, Chic., 101.

The Scoreboard

SHOW JUMPING—At Aachen, Germany, Ulla Hakanson of Sweden on Ajax won the Grand Dressage prix from West Germany's Josef Neckermann aboard Venetian. Miss Hakanson rolled up 1,788 points to Neckermann's 1,778.

DECATHLON — At Bonn, Kurt Bendlin won the West German title by scoring 8,244 points, the fourth highest total ever recorded. Four other West Germans also surpassed the 8,000-point mark for the ten events. Runner-up Hans-Joachim Walde scored 8,122, Heinz Ulrich Schulz 8,043 and Herbert Swoboda 8,003.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Experienced Secretary-Translator

Job description:
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- Good command of French.
- Shorthand, typing in both languages.

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AMERICAN CREDIT UNION in Germany serving U.S. Army seeks experienced credit man. Prefer credit union background. Send photo with resumé to Bohn International KG. Box CU 27, Frankfurt Eschersheimer-Landstr. 295, Germany

FAMOUS PARIS RESTAURANT seeks clock-room woman 25-40 years. Write: Box 77.150, Herald, Paris.

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AMERICAN LAWYER SEEKS secretary shorthand-typist, English mother-tongue with working knowledge of French, under 35. For immediate start. Call: Miss Brown. Paris: 742-23-31.

U.S. BANK, Rue de la Paix, seeks French executive secretary, 25-35, fluent English, starting early August. Send C.V. to: Box 21.788, Herald, Paris.

WANTED SECRETARY absolutely bilingual, English shorthand, perfect French, accounting knowledge, office experience. Call: Paris. 522-07-20, 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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SECRETARY PERSONAL ASSISTANT, 22 to 35, for Manager of a Company in Paris 16th. English education with good knowledge of French Ring for appointment: 224-56-00.

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YOUNG WOMAN ARCHITECT, 36, DESA & DPGL, very complete experience in France, West Africa and U.S.A. (N. York) seeks for September position with responsibilities. Write: Box 21.761, Herald, Paris, or call Paris: 581-64-43

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ASSISTANT/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, American BA, English shorthand, imperfectly bilingual wide experience, mature. Write: Box 21.808 Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French-English, shorthand-typist, fluent English, French nationality, seeks permanent position with varied activities and responsibilities as of August 23. Write: Box 21.785, Herald, Paris

FRENCH LADY 34, secretary, completely bilingual French-English, 10 years experience translator-interpreter in Australia, seeks similar position in October. Free to travel. References & diplomas. Write: Box 21.796, Herald, Paris.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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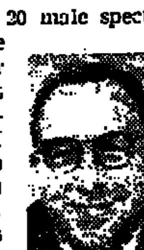
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Art Buchwald

Trouble at Wimbledon

LONDON.—The Wimbledon tennis championships have just finished, and, while the tennis was up to form, a problem arose with the fans which has given lovers of the game a great deal of concern.

An average of 20 male spectators a day were either arrested or warned about their indecent behavior. Most of the cases had to do with males who "couldn't keep their hands to themselves."



Buchwald

One man, a lecturer at the University of London, was convicted of grabbing a girl above the waist. Pleading guilty, he told the judge, "There seems to be a temporary lack of common sense on my part. It is ridiculous that a person in my position should do such a thing."

The question that immediately arises is, "Why Wimbledon?"

The answer, I discovered, was that "any sporting event where women wear hot pants and where large crowds are shoved together in 'standing room only' sections must provoke some sort of indecent response."

This was told to me by a foot-fault judge who has been calling "let" serves at Wimbledon for 30 years.

"It's the women who are to blame," he said angrily. "They get themselves all dressed up in the flimsiest of coverings, see-through blouses, micro-miniskirts, the lot, and they expect *men to be shoved against them* and behave as if nothing's happening."

We saw three policemen carrying a protesting man in a bowler toward a black van.

"It wasn't always like this," he said. "When Wimbledon was Wimbledon, the women came out in their wool skirts and corsets and the stuff was like armor. If you tried to pinch one of them you'd break your fingers.

"But now look what's happened—20 men a day being picked up for not keeping their eye on the tennis ball. It's doing terrible things to the game."

A woman fan hit a dignified man with his own umbrella, and the police immediately moved in.

"Couldn't they have standing room for the men on one side of the court and standing room for women on the other side?" I suggested.

"It doesn't work like that at Wimbledon. The beauty of watching tennis here is you can walk around from court to court and don't have to stay with one game if you don't want to. Let's go over to Court Four."

We went over to where a large crowd was watching a men's doubles game. "Here we are," *he said as we stood shoulder to* shoulder breathing down the necks of the girls in front of us. "Now what's a man to do in such a situation?" he asked.

I held my hands above my head, to prove, in case anyone screamed, that I was innocent.

"You're doing the right thing," he agreed, "but you're not making friends with the people behind you."

We wandered away, and he said, "Something's got to give. If the women don't put more *clothes on it could be the end* of tennis as we know it."

We watched sadly as two bobbies hauled a well-dressed chap into a waiting vehicle. "There goes another one," the foot-fault judge said sadly. "That makes 20 so far, and they still haven't played the mixed doubles finals on the center court."

Concert Series Set For Fontainebleau

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—The 50th anniversary of the Ecoles d'Art Americaines in Fontainebleau is being celebrated by a series of concerts through July 15 for the benefit of the schools' scholarship fund.

Tomorrow at 5:30 p.m., Aaron Copland will be joined by Noel Lee Janet Price, Raymond Guiot, Guy Deplus and the Parrenin Quartet.

Subsequent concerts, all at the same time in the Salle des Colonnes of the Fontainebleau Palace, will be given by Geneviève Joy and Jacqueline Robin, July 8; Rafael Puyana, July 10; André Marchal, July 12; Soulima Stravinsky, playing piano works of his late father, on July 13, and Maurice Gendron and Jean Françaix on July 15.



Franco Biondi-Santi, who makes wine with the discipline of a Trappist.

Wine for People With Patience

By Burton Anderson

MONTALCINO, Italy (IHT).—A popular conception, not *wholly without foundation*, is that Italian winemakers take a lighthearted approach to their calling, leaving most of the artistry to the powers that be after a joyful stomp on the grapes. In most years recently the nation has produced more wine than any other, but it would be disrespectful indeed to regard everything known as *vino* in Italy as the work of Mother Nature.

Out of thousands of wines made, no more than a dozen are well-known abroad, and those that are seem pre-ordained to such descriptions as zesty, earthy, lively, fruity, robust.

Yet there are conspicuous exceptions, foremost *among them* a presumptuous Tuscan that has been earning the kind of high-flown praise seldom heard outside the Haut-Médoc or the Côte de Nuits.

Bottles of Brunello di Montalcino Biondi-Santi 1888 are believed to be the oldest and most expensive on retail sale in the world. One was sold last year for $415 to a Roman client by Sergio Biagini, a Florentine who is among the few vintners with bottles left from that year. Older wines of other types exist in private collections, however, and bottles have been sold for more at auctions.

Wines from recent Biondi-Santi vintages are listed at from two to three times the price of the best Barolos; they sell for more in Rome than the leading Bordeaux and Burgundies of the same years sell for in Paris.

Franco Biondi-Santi, who took over the *family* Greppo estate when his father died last year, would probably expect more than $415 for any of the ten bottles of 1888 that that have never been moved more than *a few meters from a special vault* in his cellar. He also has 49 bottles of 1891, 32 of 1925 and 257 of 1945 resting there. All are in excellent condition. They were recorked in the spring of 1970, as they are every quarter century, sampled and attested to by a notary and a few special friends.

One of the guests at the recorking ceremony was the Italian author and wine expert Mario Soldati, a man not usually inclined to exaggerate. He equated his tasting of the 1888 to "witnessing a small miracle," because the wine retained the full, round flavor and harmony of bouquet sensed in later vintages.

For those who like their Italian winemakers swarthy, barefoot and singing arias, Mr. Biondi-Santi is an image-wrecker. Tall, fair-complexioned and blue-eyed, he has a university degree, skis, speaks softly and makes wine with the discipline of a Trappist.

His estate is one of about 40 making Brunello around *the medieval village of Montalcino* in the gentle hills south of Siena. None of the others equals Biondi-Santi wines.

"Their positions aren't so ideal as ours," he says charitably. But there is much more than that behind the success.

Franco's great-grandfather, Clemente Santi, won a citation for a wine called Brunello in 1865, but his grandfather, Ferrucio, is known locally as the founder of Brunello. The rule elsewhere in Tuscany is to blend grapes, but Ferrucio Biondi-Santi found that the Brunello grape, which thrives in the soil around Montalcino, made an excellent wine all by itself. Brunello is a superior variety *of* Sangiovese, the mainstay of Chianti and most other reds of the region.

Ferruccio and his son, Tancredi, set standards *for* their wines which must have seemed absurdly high to other growers.

Reserve wines were made only in exceptional years and then only from grapes grown on choice plots. They remained in barrels of special oak imported from Yugoslavia for at least five years before being bottled. Once bottled, they were sold to friends, wine lovers and certain vintners who knew how to keep fine wines. In exceptional years, a quantity was set aside in the vault to be consumed or sold many years later. At Greppo, the tricks nature can play on wine have been kept to an exemplary minimum.

One result of these limitations was obscurity. Biondi-Santi wines were unknown outside Tuscany until the 1950s, and the number *of bottles that left the country before* 1960 would probably not fill a case.

Prices were always high, but the "boom," as Franco Biondi-Santi describes it, began about seven years ago in Italy. *It is* now spreading abroad. Orders started arriving from Britain after the wine was served to Queen Elizabeth at a banquet offered in London in April, 1969, by Italian President Giuseppe Saragat. The first shipment of Biondi-Santi wines to America is taking place this summer, to Corti Brothers, wine merchants in Sacramento, Calif.

"I don't want our business to grow too big," Mr. Biondi-Santi says. "I am gradually increasing production, but only to the point where I can keep complete control over quality."

There are two other qualities of Brunello Biondi-Santi besides *riserva: etichetta nera* (black label) and *etichetta bianca* (white label), also known as Greppo. They are also fine—and expensive—wines made, in vintage years, of grapes not designated reserve or, in nonvintage years, of the best grapes.

Biondi-Santi, by bottling reserve Brunello only in good years, offers a form of guarantee—wine labeled *riserva* with the year and a number on the neck of the bottle meets the estate's highest standards. The other two Brunellos will have either the black label denoting very good quality or the white label denoting good quality plus a label with the year but no bottle number.

Of the two most recent reserve vintages now available, there were 10,459 bottles of 1961 and 7,904 bottles of 1964. In 1965, a poor year, all wine was sold locally as *vino rosso*. *In 1966 no riserva* was made but the other two qualities of Brunello were bottled. There will be some reserve made from each of the 1967, 1968 and 1969 vintages.

Mr. Biondi-Santi believes the rich and abundant 1970 crop will be the best of this century. If it develops as expected, he hopes to produce about 48,000 bottles of Brunello, including some 27,000 bottles of *riserva*. None of these wines will be available until five to seven years after the harvest, and, once bottled, they should be laid away for another ten years or more.

"Our wines," Mr. Biondi-Santi says, "are for people with patience."

He recommends opening the bottle four to 24 hours ahead of time—longer with age—and serving the wine at a temperature of 68 degrees or even slightly warmer to bring out its full flavor and aroma. He also suggests draining Brunello bottles to the last drop.

"Be sure to drink the dregs," he says, "that's the best part."

PEOPLE: *Evangelist Voted Britain's Top Singer*



Cliff Richard

AP

Britain's top pop singer, elected yesterday by The Songwriters' Guild of Great Britain, isn't a Beatle, a Rolling Stone, or even a teen-agers' idol, but rather a definitely un-hairy 30-year-old who sings for Jesus and is as handy with a Bible as a guitar. Beating out Beatle **George Harrison**, who came in second for his record "*Something*," was ***Cliff Richard***, given top spot not for any particular song but for his "services to British music." Some of Richard's services were performed in peculiar places by pop standards. The bespectacled singer, a former best-selling rock-and-roller who is now considered one of Britain's top evangelists, sings these days as often from a pulpit or in religious-school classes as in recording studios or TV shows. Richard, who also has preached alongside **Billy Graham**, said yesterday, "It's popular these days to be a Buddhist or something Oriental, but it's funny—when you talk about Christ you often embarrass people." Whether he embarrasses them or not, Richard still packs them in, to night clubs as well as churches, in spite of—or perhaps because of—his widely-known scorn of drugs or even cigarettes, his rare dates (he disapproves of "stray affairs") and his tithing. "A lot of people think I'm a fake," Richard conceded, "but I know I'm a Christian and so does God, and that's all that matters. Show business is a marvelous platform for a representative of Christ. You reach a lot of people that way." "The rock-and-roll days seem a million years ago," he added with a grin. "Now I get grandmothers in the front row. I don't know who's in the second row—I can't see that far without my glasses."

* * *

American movie director **Stanley Kramer** is planning a film on the court-martial of **Lt. William Calley**, pending an appeal of the latter's life sentence for participation in the My Lai massacre. Kramer, whose successes include "High Noon" and "Judgment at Nuremberg," told a reporter in Berlin, "It is not a question of whether Calley participated at My Lai but why ... I have exclusive rights to the Calley story and to one being written about the trial," which will appear in magazine form based on 55 tapes of interviews made with Calley. Asked if he did not think the Calley film would draw immediate comparison to his treatment of the Nuremberg trials, Kramer said, "I suppose so," but declared that he had his doubts from the beginning about the validity of trying and then judging men under orders for what they did under orders. "Calley," the director said, "was a very subordinate part of a situation unusual even in jungle warfare, where everyone was afraid to let anyone behind him."

* * *

In what they called a "patriotic peace wedding," **Bruce Foster**, 31, and **Jean Gillespie**, a 26-year-old clad in a full-length red-and-white skirt and blue sequin top, became the first couple to be married at the base of the Statue of Liberty, on Independence Day.

* * *

In Barstow, Fla., meanwhile, former slave **Charlie Smith** celebrated his 129th birthday, also on the Fourth of July, sitting in a cluttered shack spinning yarns about his cow-punching, gun-toting days in the Old West, where, he says, he once worked for **Jesse James**. Asked to comment on the world as he sees it today, Charlie lit up another cigarette (he has been smoking for 111 years) and said: "All a lot of folks know about the world is what they read, and a lot of that just ain't so."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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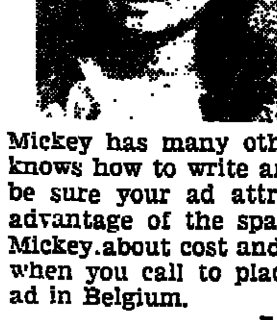
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